



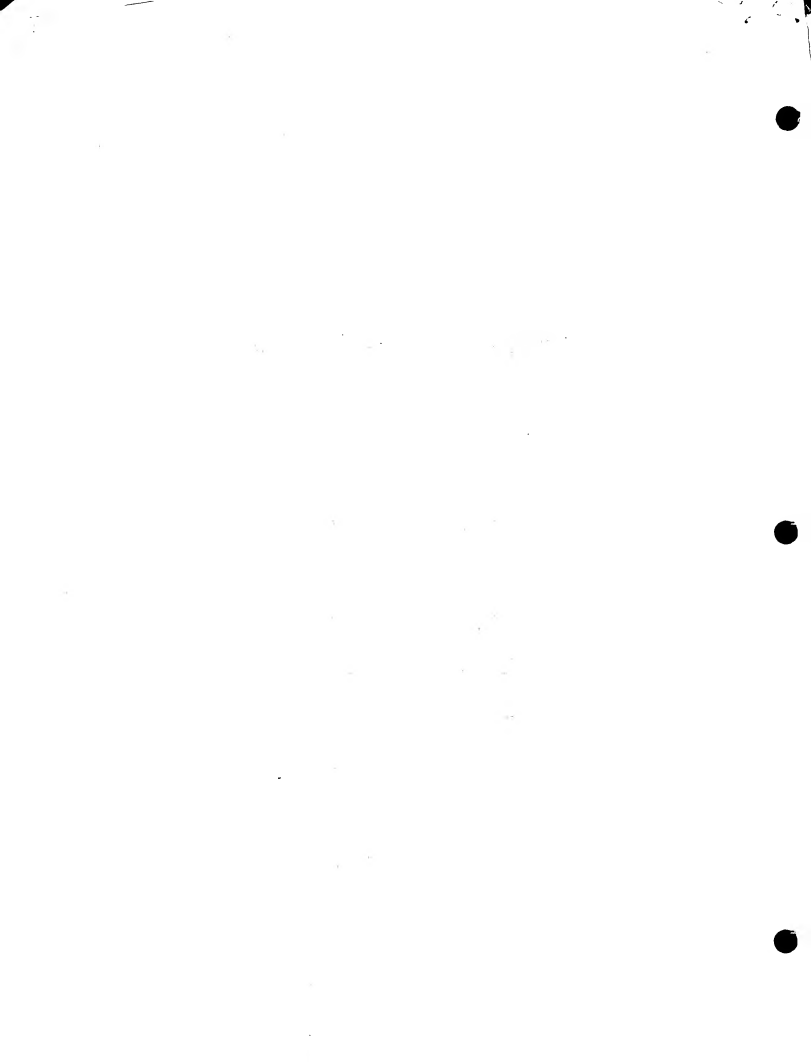
1981 Census of Canada

20 per cent Data Base

Highlight Information
on

Nuptiality, Fertility,
Education, Housing,
Labour Force Activity,
Occupation, Industry

March 1, 1983



1981 Census 20% Sample Data Base — Phase I

These data were compiled from information collected from one in five Canadian households in the June 3, 1981 Census. This first group of advance sample data includes tables summarizing basic information on fertility, nuptiality, education, mobility, labour force activity, occupation and industry, as well as information on housing. Some tables include historical comparisons while others refer only to 1981. Geographical areas covered differ from table to table.

	Page
Persons Ever Married by Age at First Marriage	1
Number of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Women	2
Private Households by Length of Occupancy	3
Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure	4
Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction	5
Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling	6
Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms	7
Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bathrooms	8
Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment	9
Occupied Private Dwellings by Principal Heating Fuel	10
Population 5 Years and Over Showing Mobility Status and Place of Residence in 1976	11
Population 5 Years and Over Showing Internal Migration by Mother Tongue	12
Population 15 Years and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling	14
Population 15 Years and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling	16
Population 15 Years and Over Showing Years of University and Other Non-University Education	17
Population 15 Years and Over Showing Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma	18
Population 15 Years and Over Showing 1971 Vocational Training and 1981 Trades Certificate or Diploma	19
Population 15-24 Years of Age Showing School Attendance	21
Population 15 Years and Over Showing Labour Force Activity	23
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Class of Worker	24
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Division	25
Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Occupation	28
Population 15 Years and Over Showing Number of Weeks Worked in 1980	33

Users should note that final results of data quality measurement and notes on comparability are not included in these advance releases. These will, however, accompany the regular schedule of release for data in bulletin, tape and fiche formats throughout the coming year.

Persons Ever Married by Age Groups, Sex and Age at First Marriage — Advance Information

The salient findings concerning the distribution by age at first marriage of the various age groups in 1981 include the following points:

- More people reported 20-24 as their age at first marriage than any other five-year interval. This finding refers to both males and females with the exception of males aged 60-64 and 65+ at Census time. For these males, born in or before 1921, the most frequently reported age interval was 25-29, reflecting the fact that many of these males had to postpone their marriages during the Depression and war years.
- Referring to persons aged 40-44 to 60-64 in 1981, and to marriages contracted in the ages 15-44, one finds an increasing tendency towards younger marriages for the younger cohorts. To illustrate this point, consider the number of females whose age at first marriage is 15-24, per 100 females whose age at first marriage is 15-44. These proportions increase from 66% for the age group 60-64, to 76% for the age group 50-54 and to 81% for the age group 40-44. For males, the corresponding proportions change from 41% to 52% and finally to 58%. The figures cited also reflect the fact that marriages of females are concentrated in the younger ages to a greater degree than are marriages of males.

This information along with more geographic detail is scheduled to be published in the fall of 1983 in Catalogue No. 92-906.

Persons Ever Married by Age Groups, Sex and Age at First Marriage, for Canada 1981

Age Group and Sex		Age at First Marriage								Unspec- ified
		15 years and over	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 years and over	
15 years and over	T	13,443,660	2,324,760	6,125,960	2,637,025	791,765	270,740	112,465	110,800	1,070,095
	M	6,305,435	403,805	2,885,650	1,651,625	509,990	171,585	69,325	64,580	548,880
	F	7,138,220	1,920,955	3,240,335	985,395	281,795	99,150	43,160	46,220	521,210
15-19	T	92,365	44,215	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,170
	M	18,185	6,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,835
	F	74,195	37,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,330
20-24	T	902,150	275,655	420,790	—	—	—	—	—	205,705
	M	329,250	54,465	183,870	—	—	—	—	—	90,915
	F	572,900	221,195	236,915	—	—	—	—	—	114,785
25-29	T	1,608,670	340,235	689,315	211,065	—	—	—	—	166,035
	M	736,205	71,070	441,005	130,380	—	—	—	—	93,755
	F	872,460	269,165	448,305	80,710	—	—	—	—	74,280
30-34	T	1,780,000	309,365	949,040	346,360	61,360	—	—	—	113,615
	M	867,310	58,625	477,690	224,200	40,030	—	—	—	66,770
	F	912,695	250,760	471,350	122,185	21,350	—	—	—	47,050
35-39	T	1,494,705	282,810	755,105	295,055	65,160	17,550	—	—	79,025
	M	745,370	46,460	386,405	198,565	56,300	11,580	—	—	46,050
	F	749,340	216,345	368,705	96,485	28,855	5,970	—	—	32,980
40-44	T	1,242,135	238,765	562,285	246,435	74,670	27,960	6,965	—	84,855
	M	620,560	40,420	296,960	171,260	51,110	18,770	4,480	—	37,555
	F	621,575	196,350	265,305	77,180	23,750	9,210	2,480	—	27,295
45-49	T	1,173,695	201,140	553,250	237,700	73,065	26,610	14,450	4,160	81,275
	M	588,520	35,785	272,970	161,790	51,015	18,955	9,380	2,730	35,895
	F	585,170	165,350	280,275	75,910	22,075	9,655	5,070	1,455	25,375
50-54	T	1,151,920	176,185	514,965	259,385	81,305	30,030	15,900	11,895	62,245
	M	569,675	29,405	244,055	168,115	54,585	19,980	10,415	7,505	35,615
	F	582,245	146,755	270,930	91,275	26,715	10,050	5,485	4,390	26,635
55-59	T	1,094,375	146,690	476,350	261,355	66,060	32,415	14,810	17,290	59,205
	M	522,750	23,150	210,675	161,165	55,290	20,540	9,330	10,495	32,100
	F	571,625	123,735	265,675	100,190	30,770	11,875	5,475	6,790	27,105
60-64	T	901,765	96,605	357,090	248,485	66,120	31,645	12,965	17,340	51,350
	M	424,595	11,950	146,015	149,265	54,215	18,925	7,640	9,970	26,620
	F	477,190	84,855	211,075	99,195	31,905	12,720	5,345	7,370	24,730
65 years and over	T	2,001,850	234,700	627,765	529,155	243,615	102,515	47,360	80,090	156,410
	M	883,020	26,130	226,000	286,890	147,455	62,835	28,075	33,875	71,760
	F	1,118,830	208,575	401,765	242,265	96,365	39,675	19,300	26,220	84,650

Number of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Women — Advance Information

In the 1981 Census, fertility data were collected by asking the following question of all married women: "How many children were ever born to you?" From the responses, the mean number of children ever born per 1,000 ever married women 15 years and over was calculated as 2,493 for the country as a whole. This rate, however, varied markedly by provinces and territories, ranging from a low of 2,233 for British Columbia to a high of 3,476 for Newfoundland. Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon exhibited rates lower than the national average.

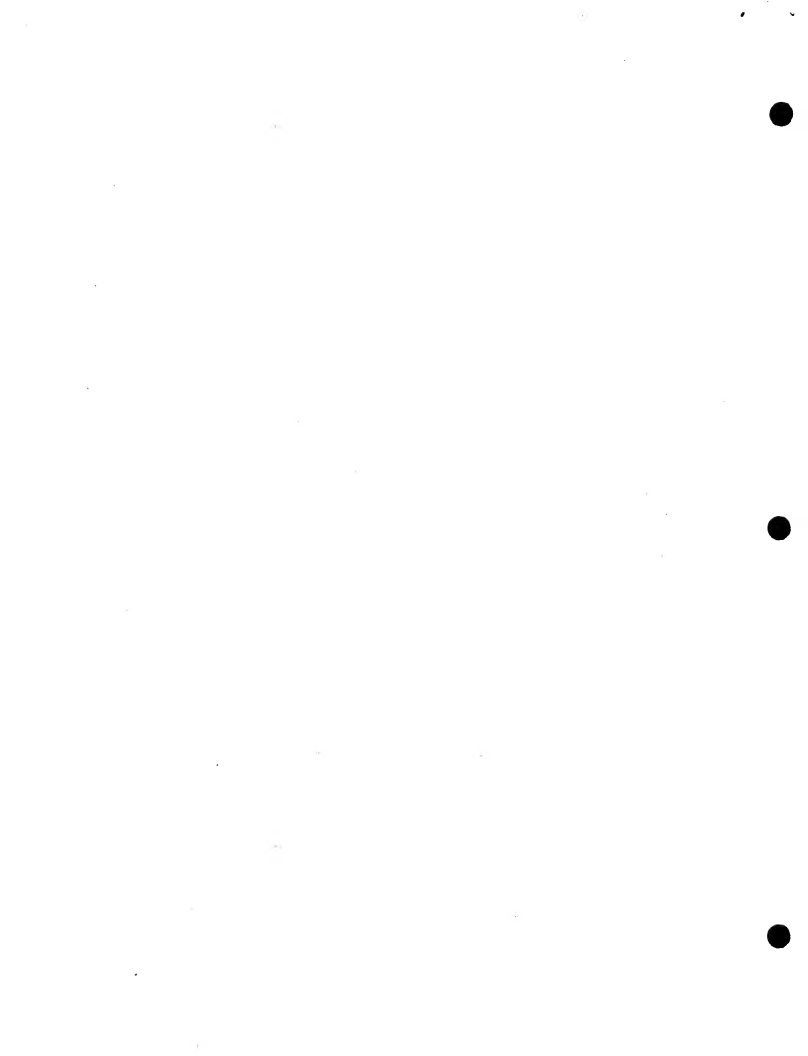
Over the past two decades, rates of children ever born declined for every province. With the exception of Quebec, all provinces exhibited more rapid declines during the decade 1971-81 than during 1961-71; the decline in Quebec has been sustained and sharper than the national average since 1961.

In spite of continued fertility declines in the 1960s and 1970s, the extent of variation in the mean number of children ever born among the provinces and territories has not been reduced. Between 1961 and 1981, the rates for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia approached the national level, whereas the rates for the other provinces and territories either diverged or retained their traditional relative position.

The information on children ever born by age of mother and other characteristics is scheduled to be published in the fall of 1983 in the Catalogue No. 92-906, for Canada, provinces and territories.

Number of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Ever-Married Women, for Canada, Provinces and Territories
 1961, 1971 and 1981

	1961	1971	1981
Canada	2,987	2,775	2,493
Newfoundland	4,218	3,994	3,476
Prince Edward Island	3,680	3,552	3,166
Nova Scotia	3,325	3,108	2,757
New Brunswick	3,714	3,490	3,047
Quebec	3,561	3,058	2,632
Ontario	2,530	2,469	2,325
Manitoba	2,920	2,805	2,595
Saskatchewan	3,295	3,186	2,845
Alberta	2,899	2,778	2,365
British Columbia	2,477	2,412	2,233
Yukon		2,619	2,257
Northwest Territories	3,432	3,961	3,460



Private Households by Length of Occupancy — Advance Information

The census data indicate that between 1971 and 1981, the proportion of Canadian households continuously occupying the same dwelling for more than 10 years fell from 33.2% to 28.4%.

This was true of all provinces and the Yukon. By the end of the 1971-1981 period, households were showing a greater tendency to occupy a dwelling for one to five years (38.0% in 1981 versus 32.4% in 1971).

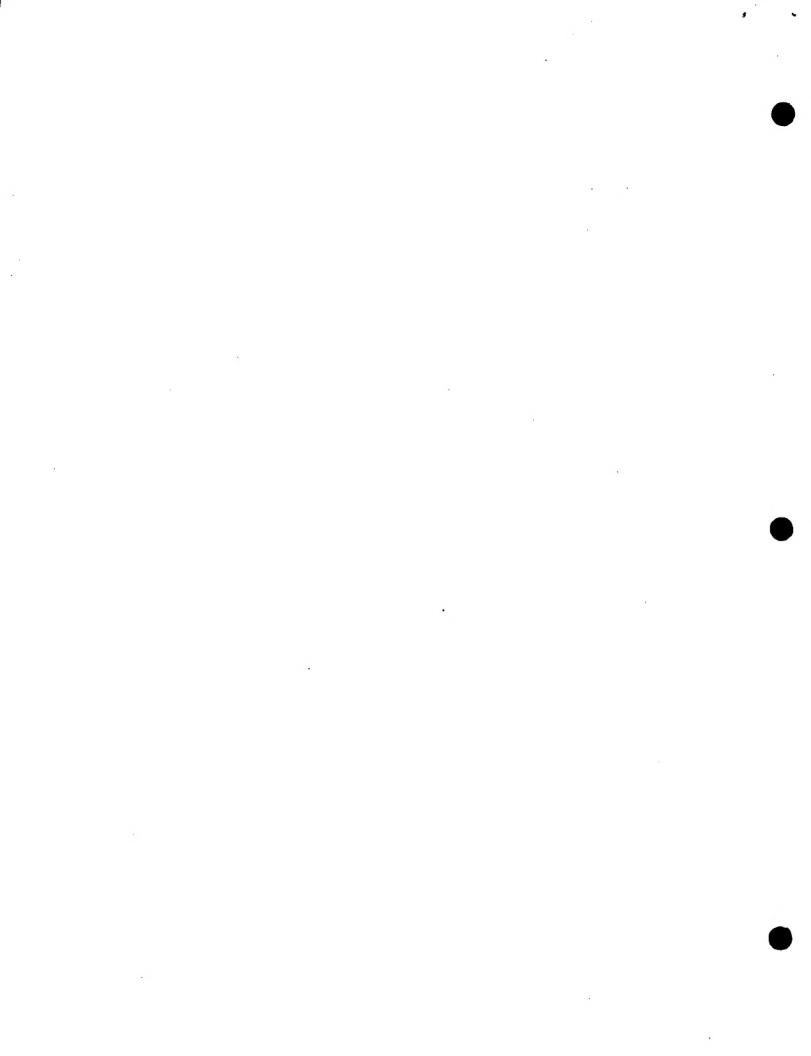
Further 1981 Census data on length of occupancy will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-933 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Private Households by Length of Occupancy, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981 and 1971

	Total Private Households	Length of Occupancy				
		Less than One Year	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	6-10 Years	More than 10 Years
Canada						
1981	8,281,535	1,468,420	1,481,605	1,888,205	1,310,885	2,352,435
1971	6,030,805	1,074,125	1,001,495	951,525	1,001,800	2,002,060
Newfoundland						
1981	148,420	17,160	18,195	25,290	25,165	62,605
1971	110,185	12,255	12,890	14,835	17,715	52,495
Prince Edward Island						
1981	37,860	4,580	4,965	6,700	6,530	14,885
1971	27,785	3,245	3,180	3,430	4,110	13,820
Nova Scotia						
1981	273,195	40,515	39,350	48,300	42,920	102,105
1971	206,920	29,815	27,065	26,380	29,200	94,465
New Brunswick						
1981	214,920	29,635	30,355	41,320	36,275	77,330
1971	157,240	22,230	20,440	20,885	22,960	70,720
Quebec						
1981	2,172,860	342,245	409,540	457,640	350,210	613,220
1971	1,603,685	275,415	279,995	248,195	286,395	513,685
Ontario						
1981	2,969,785	488,355	510,510	599,950	482,760	888,210
1971	2,225,205	390,385	378,805	361,495	361,925	732,600
Manitoba						
1981	357,985	62,030	54,745	70,570	58,460	112,175
1971	287,915	51,215	42,100	41,940	46,785	105,875
Saskatchewan						
1981	332,715	58,710	49,975	63,845	51,400	108,785
1971	267,615	39,380	33,825	38,090	48,325	107,990
Alberta						
1981	758,240	198,240	159,235	145,445	97,170	158,155
1971	464,240	95,855	77,415	76,480	78,095	136,395
British Columbia						
1981	996,640	220,840	200,130	204,825	157,865	212,985
1971	667,330	149,905	122,440	117,515	104,620	172,845
Yukon						
1981	7,590	2,490	1,755	1,700	865	780
1971	5,100	1,810	1,250	880	630	535
Northwest Territories						
1981	11,530	3,615	2,860	2,610	1,240	1,210
1971	7,585	2,615	2,100	1,400	840	635

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on a 33 1/3% sample.
Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.



Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure — Advance Information

In the 1981 Census, for the first time data were compiled on the distribution of dwellings forming part of a registered condominium. This recent phenomenon is particularly widespread in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, where almost one out of 20 home-owners have condominium tenure. The corresponding proportions for the other provinces are lower.

Further 1981 Census data on tenure will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-933 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

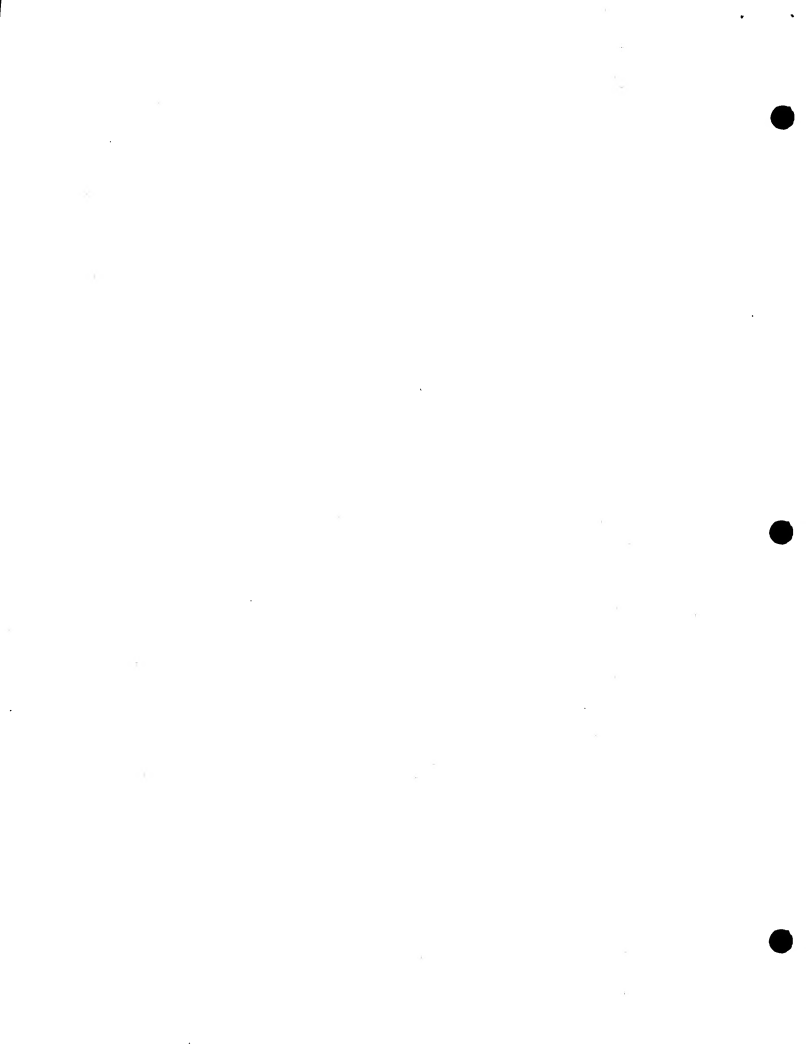
Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Tenure			
		Owned			Rented
		Total	Part of a Condominium	Not part of a Condominium	
Canada	8,281,535	5,141,930	171,090	4,970,840	3,139,600
Newfoundland	148,420	119,700	175	119,515	28,725
Prince Edward Island	37,660	28,500	40	28,455	9,160
Nova Scotia	273,195	195,310	1,535	193,775	77,885
New Brunswick	214,920	157,680	370	157,305	57,240
Quebec	2,172,860	1,157,430	13,325	1,144,105	1,015,430
Ontario	2,969,785	1,878,950	99,820	1,779,130	1,090,835
Manitoba	357,985	235,590	2,040	233,550	122,400
Saskatchewan	332,715	242,510	1,330	241,185	90,200
Alberta	758,240	478,210	19,870	458,340	280,025
British Columbia	996,640	641,445	32,545	608,900	355,195
Yukon	7,590	4,000	25	3,970	3,590
Northwest Territories	11,530	2,610	10	2,600	8,920

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.



Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction — Advance Information

The accompanying table shows the 1981 Census distribution of private dwellings by period of construction. As can be seen, in 1981 the number of dwellings constructed before 1961 accounted for almost half (45.8%) of total private dwellings. In Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, however, dwellings constructed since 1971 accounted for 46.7%, 39.6%, 51.5% and 52.8% respectively of the total. The corresponding proportion for the other eight provinces collectively was 29.6%.

Further 1981 Census data on period of construction will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

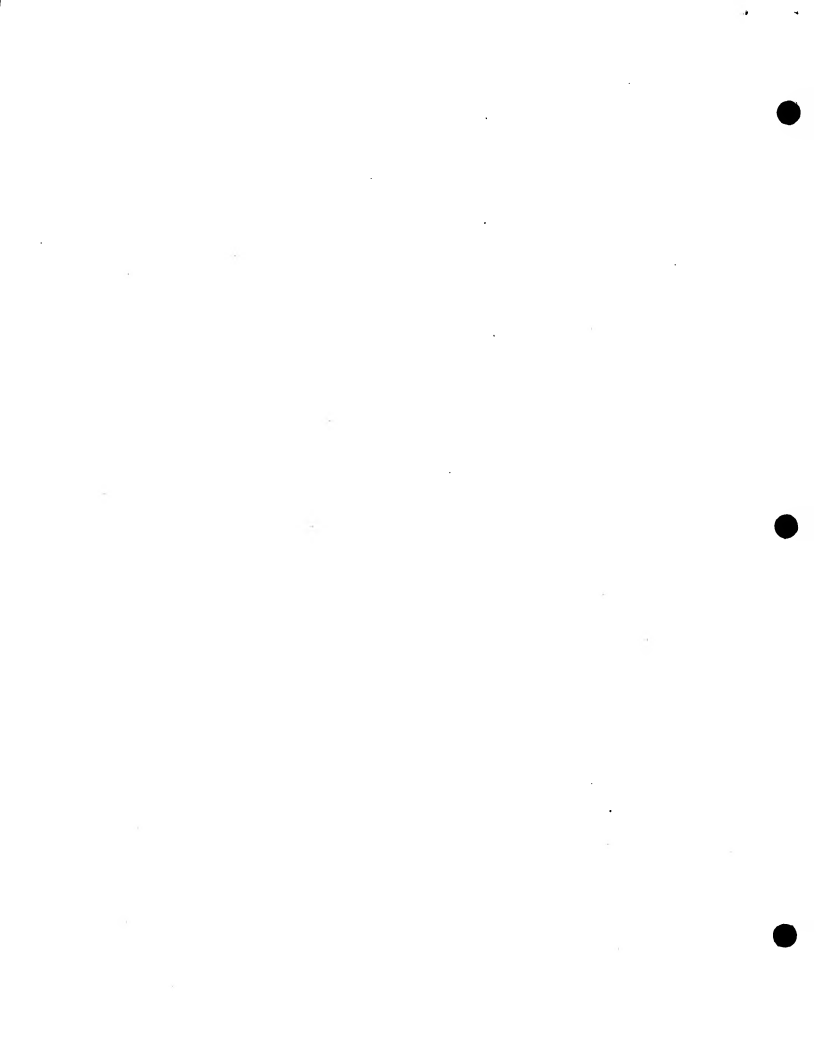
Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction, Canada, Provinces and Territories 1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Period of Construction							
		1920 or Before	1921 to 1945	1946 to 1960	1961 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 to 1979	1980	1981 ¹
Canada	8,281,530	885,110	1,053,140	1,856,050	1,799,745	1,324,950	1,109,040	206,140	47,355
Newfoundland	148,420	12,505	18,465	35,670	31,690	26,295	19,355	3,685	760
Prince Edward Island	37,660	9,905	5,015	4,950	5,435	6,575	4,935	755	85
Nova Scotia	273,195	59,600	38,510	48,455	43,765	44,450	31,955	5,455	1,000
New Brunswick	214,920	37,800	29,630	39,265	34,475	39,315	29,385	4,385	660
Quebec	2,172,860	237,670	295,620	518,040	480,890	321,565	265,920	44,580	8,575
Ontario	2,969,785	386,200	384,070	683,835	658,200	458,960	333,645	53,435	11,135
Manitoba	357,985	36,990	54,690	84,980	75,545	53,845	45,005	5,790	1,135
Saskatchewan	332,710	30,980	51,345	74,865	69,410	40,940	52,560	10,490	2,115
Alberta	758,240	28,790	59,490	153,840	161,950	133,330	171,005	39,550	10,285
British Columbia	996,640	44,450	115,740	209,575	232,505	194,700	150,780	37,385	11,505
Yukon	7,590	160	355	1,285	1,880	1,830	1,690	335	50
Northwest Territories	11,530	55	215	1,185	3,990	3,150	2,600	285	50

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ First five months.



Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling — Advance Information

The June 1981 Census indicated that more than three-quarters (76.3%) of total dwellings simply required regular maintenance, while 17% needed minor repairs and 6.7%, major repairs. The distribution of dwellings according to their need of repairs was fairly consistent from province to province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had the largest percentages of dwellings requiring major repairs (10.1% and 10.0% respectively), while Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had the lowest (5.7%, 6.0% and 5.5% respectively).

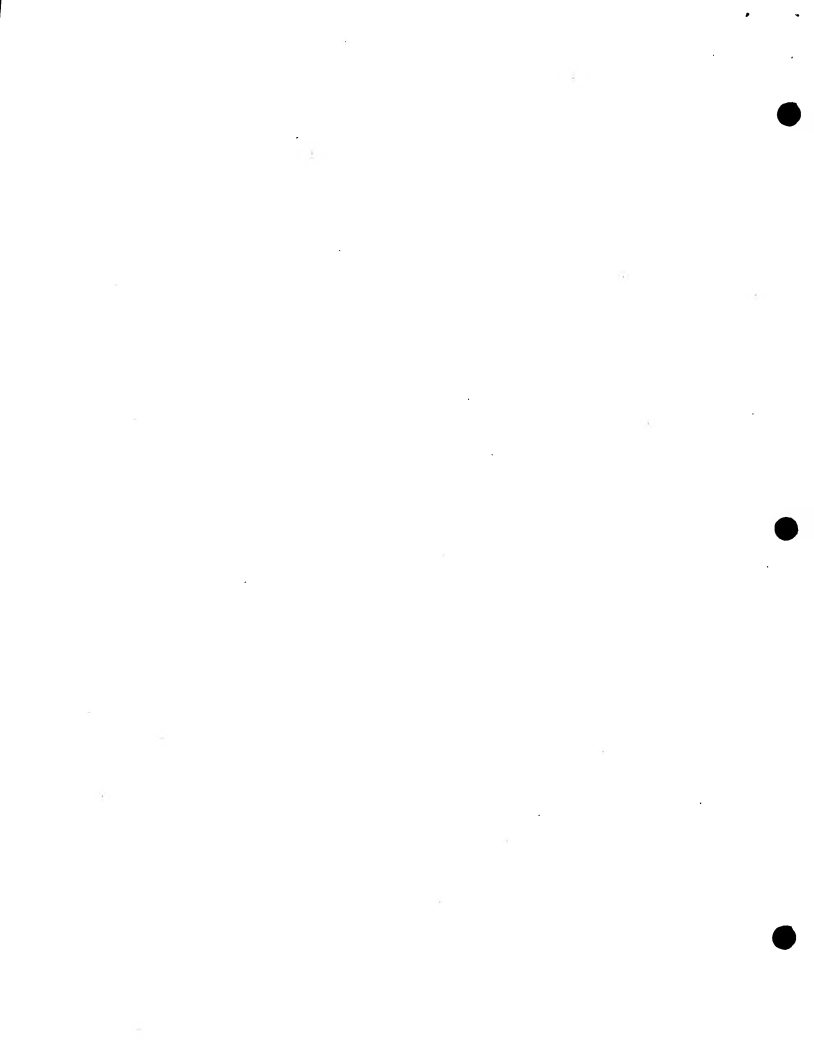
Further 1981 Census data on dwelling conditions will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling, Canada, Provinces and Territories
 1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Dwellings in Need of		
		Regular Maintenance Only	Minor Repairs	Major Repairs
Canada	8,281,530	6,322,175	1,407,600	551,755
Newfoundland	148,420	113,155	24,195	11,070
Prince Edward Island	37,660	26,605	7,755	3,300
Nova Scotia	273,195	183,400	62,320	27,475
New Brunswick	214,920	149,170	44,215	21,535
Quebec	2,172,855	1,661,175	346,170	165,515
Ontario	2,969,785	2,301,410	497,885	170,490
Manitoba	357,985	267,350	65,785	24,850
Saskatchewan	332,715	239,650	67,395	25,660
Alberta	758,240	584,130	128,945	45,170
British Columbia	996,645	783,685	158,575	54,385
Yukon	7,585	5,405	1,535	650
Northwest Territories	11,535	7,045	2,835	1,650

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.



Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms — Advance Information

Between the 1971 and 1981 censuses, Canada recorded an increase in average number of rooms per dwelling (not including bathrooms, hallways, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes). There was a significant increase in the average number of rooms in the Yukon (1.1) and in the Northwest Territories (0.7). The average number of rooms, however, in these territories as in Quebec and Manitoba remained lower than the rest of the country.

Further 1981 Census data on number of rooms will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981 and 1971

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings		Dwellings by Number of Rooms										Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Canada													
1981	8,281,530	105,855	229,505	783,475	1,302,715	1,723,345	1,515,290	1,084,555	770,215	388,335	378,250		5.7
1971	6,034,510	91,570	192,960	611,940	1,063,390	1,363,250	1,153,025	723,010	429,645	192,905	192,815		5.4
Nfld.													
1981	148,420	470	1,635	5,740	14,390	32,575	37,730	24,925	14,605	7,680	8,680		6.2
1971	110,445	480	2,085	5,310	14,245	29,395	28,390	16,190	7,585	3,295	3,450		5.8
P.E.I.													
1981	37,660	215	625	2,165	4,690	7,615	7,765	5,480	4,320	2,075	2,705		6.2
1971	27,680	205	610	1,765	3,700	5,255	5,510	4,360	3,095	1,580	1,805		6.1
N.S.													
1981	273,190	2,285	5,215	21,300	38,580	56,425	57,980	38,465	25,690	13,440	13,815		5.9
1971	207,510	2,065	5,070	15,295	33,950	42,280	44,780	29,150	17,620	8,405	8,695		5.7
N.B.													
1981	214,920	1,190	3,515	12,395	30,745	47,820	45,090	30,410	21,355	10,870	11,530		6.0
1971	157,635	1,585	4,010	11,155	25,905	35,130	31,790	21,575	13,760	6,000	6,730		5.7
Que.													
1981	2,172,855	35,795	72,260	229,700	441,755	552,105	324,235	225,925	152,515	70,240	68,330		5.3
1971	1,604,785	29,105	54,550	171,525	343,000	421,700	245,825	158,015	97,040	41,820	42,200		5.2
Ont.													
1981	2,969,785	29,590	70,830	270,985	393,225	528,450	606,520	449,035	320,640	155,560	144,945		5.9
1971	2,225,485	22,240	56,345	213,465	336,630	453,550	495,165	307,290	181,880	80,420	78,495		5.6
Man.													
1981	357,980	6,450	10,205	36,360	60,010	81,410	68,690	43,365	27,225	12,955	11,315		5.5
1971	288,370	5,815	11,280	32,585	58,545	69,610	53,220	29,290	14,950	6,260	6,800		5.2
Sask.													
1981	332,710	2,355	7,250	24,805	51,365	74,385	64,760	44,565	31,110	15,775	16,345		5.8
1971	267,565	5,080	9,860	23,190	53,235	66,245	50,360	29,500	16,100	7,125	6,870		5.3
Alta.													
1981	758,240	7,850	18,060	63,955	108,860	159,840	138,955	99,150	77,345	42,485	41,720		5.9
1971	464,615	8,670	16,900	49,370	82,675	101,910	83,135	55,200	34,430	16,515	15,800		5.4
B.C.													
1981	996,640	18,930	38,855	113,915	155,550	178,340	160,155	121,380	94,365	56,765	58,390		5.7
1971	667,545	15,220	31,100	86,560	128,265	135,515	113,140	71,805	42,750	21,365	21,820		5.2
Yukon													
1981	7,590	230	430	725	1,325	1,460	1,345	920	545	285	315		5.4
1971	5,095	435	430	770	1,130	990	800	295	110	55	65		4.3
N.W.T.													
1981	11,530	485	630	1,420	2,215	2,915	2,060	935	495	210	165		4.9
1971	7,580	665	700	950	2,100	1,660	900	340	120	65	90		4.2

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on 100%.

Note: Calculations are based on unrounded data. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bathrooms — Advance Information

The accompanying table shows the 1981 Census distribution of dwellings by number of bathrooms (both half bathrooms and complete bathrooms). In 1981 there were 111,605 Canadian households (1.4% of the total) with no bathroom (i.e. neither a flush toilet nor a wash basin). The most underprivileged part of the country in this respect was the Yukon and the Northwest Territories (9.3% and 10.6% of whose households had no bathroom). At the other end of the scale were Quebec and Ontario, with 0.7% and 0.8% respectively. British Columbia and Alberta had the highest percentages of dwellings with three or more bathrooms (more than 11%).

The majority of dwellings in Canada had one bathroom (65.8%) at the time of the 1981 Census.

Further 1981 Census data on number of bathrooms will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Bathrooms¹, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Dwellings With			
		Bathrooms	One Bathroom	Two Bathrooms	Three Bathrooms or More
Canada	8,281,530	8,169,930	5,445,750	2,173,110	551,065
Newfoundland	148,420	142,515	117,305	21,470	3,740
Prince Edward Island	37,660	36,330	29,720	5,660	955
Nova Scotia	273,195	263,045	211,995	44,050	6,995
New Brunswick	214,920	210,405	166,565	37,700	6,135
Quebec	2,172,855	2,158,620	1,666,505	426,240	65,875
Ontario	2,969,785	2,945,420	1,802,795	923,600	219,025
Manitoba	357,985	346,640	239,365	87,385	19,890
Saskatchewan	332,715	319,750	209,320	88,105	22,325
Alberta	758,240	745,030	404,040	254,705	86,290
British Columbia	996,640	984,970	584,895	280,955	119,115
Yukon	7,585	6,885	4,695	1,730	455
Northwest Territories	11,530	10,310	8,545	1,505	260

Figures are based on a 20% sample.

Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

¹ Bathrooms refer to complete bathrooms and/or half bathrooms.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment — Advance Information

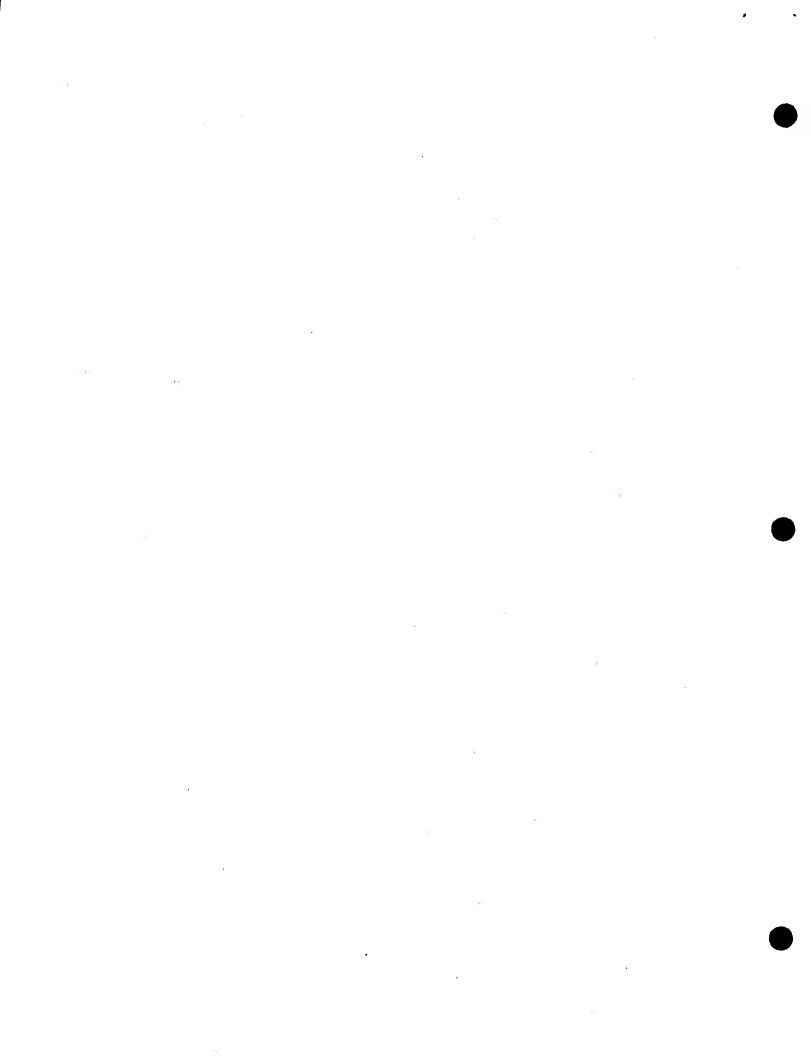
In 1981 the number of dwellings with installed electric heat was five times greater than in 1971. Forced hot air furnaces nevertheless remained the country's most popular system, as they were used in almost half (49.1%) of all dwellings. Installed electric heating systems were used in 21.4% of dwellings. The growth in installed electric heating system in Quebec accounted for 52.8% of the national increase. Noteworthy also is the declining use of heating stoves or space heaters as a main type of heating equipment, from 17.3% in 1971 to 6.7% in 1981.

Further 1981 Census data on main type of heating equipment will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment, Canada, Provinces and Territories 1981 and 1971

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Main Type of Heating Equipment					
		Furnace			Installed Electric Heat- ing System	Stove or Space Heater	Other
		Total	Steam or Hot Water	Hot Air			
Canada							
1981	8,281,535	5,742,510	1,877,755	4,084,750	1,770,800	552,480	215,745
1971	8,030,805	4,539,050	1,336,880	3,202,390	352,705	1,042,475	96,580
Newfoundland							
1981	148,420	65,810	22,260	43,555	48,765	29,815	4,030
1971	110,185	49,950	15,720	34,230	4,815	52,905	2,510
Prince Edward Island							
1981	37,660	29,205	15,795	13,410	890	6,280	1,285
1971	27,790	16,790	7,125	9,665	175	10,175	655
Nova Scotia							
1981	273,195	205,205	88,470	116,730	28,600	32,380	7,010
1971	206,920	143,675	50,025	93,645	5,175	55,060	3,015
New Brunswick							
1981	214,920	132,140	48,170	83,970	49,865	24,630	8,290
1971	157,240	101,975	35,600	66,380	3,785	48,305	3,175
Quebec							
1981	2,172,855	1,027,995	473,840	554,155	875,765	224,610	44,485
1971	1,603,685	964,760	442,390	522,370	126,700	489,095	23,120
Ontario							
1981	2,969,785	2,329,790	634,625	1,695,165	452,940	114,020	73,040
1971	2,225,210	1,871,395	531,095	1,340,300	134,870	187,945	31,000
Manitoba							
1981	357,985	251,705	44,730	206,975	80,245	13,855	12,180
1971	287,915	234,880	46,900	187,980	19,325	27,235	6,480
Saskatchewan							
1981	332,710	286,120	42,660	243,460	16,735	20,580	9,280
1971	267,610	218,760	26,895	191,860	2,275	42,150	4,435
Alberta							
1981	758,240	685,575	125,755	559,820	25,915	28,550	18,200
1971	464,240	399,685	60,025	339,660	5,940	50,585	8,025
British Columbia							
1981	996,640	715,025	177,960	537,065	189,505	55,050	37,060
1971	667,325	528,950	118,750	410,200	49,455	75,210	13,715
Yukon							
1981	7,590	4,975	1,000	3,975	1,160	985	465
1971	5,105	3,655	860	2,795	150	1,210	90
Northwest Territories							
1981	11,530	8,975	2,495	6,475	415	1,715	425
1971	7,585	4,580	1,280	3,300	55	2,600	355

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on a 33 1/3% sample.
Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.



Occupied Private Dwellings by Principal Heating Fuel — Advance Information

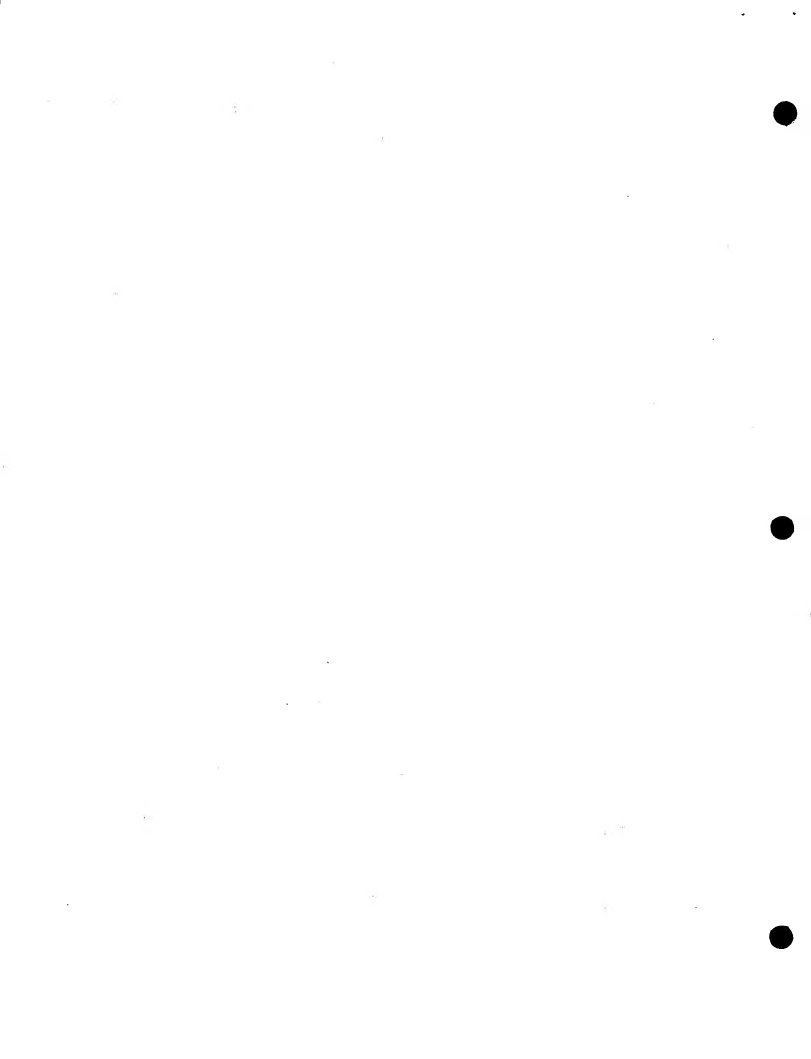
Between the 1971 and 1981 censuses, the number of private households using oil or kerosene as a principal heating fuel fell by almost one-fifth (18.6%) despite increasing in Prince Edward Island (22.7%), Nova Scotia (18.7%), the Yukon (20.3%) and the Northwest Territories (55.4%). The consumption of piped or bottled gas was up, particularly in provinces west of Quebec (65.1%). Nova Scotia also reported an increase in the number of households using bottled gas as a principal heating fuel; it rose from 1,650 in 1971 to 2,980 in 1981, or 80.6%. In 1981, however, only 1.1% of the private households in this province used this commodity as a principal fuel. At the national level, electricity enjoyed a spectacular rise in popularity (468.5%).

Further 1981 Census data on principal heating fuel will be published in Catalogue Nos. 92-932 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-937 to 93-948 (Subprovincial Areas).

Occupied Private Dwellings by Principal Heating Fuel, Canada, Provinces and Territories
 1981 and 1971

	Total Occupied Private Dwellings	Principal Heating Fuel			
		Oil or Kerosene	Piped or Bottled Gas	Electricity	Other
Canada					
1981	8,281,535	2,802,220	3,132,155	2,005,100	342,055
1971	6,030,805	3,441,220	1,935,570	352,705	301,315
Newfoundland					
1981	148,420	76,290	80	50,100	21,945
1971	110,185	90,710	80	4,815	14,580
Prince Edward Island					
1981	37,660	29,735	110	1,050	6,765
1971	27,785	24,240	135	170	3,240
Nova Scotia					
1981	273,195	205,410	2,980	30,640	34,165
1971	206,920	173,050	1,650	5,170	27,050
New Brunswick					
1981	214,915	128,745	810	52,290	33,075
1971	157,235	132,875	1,335	3,780	19,250
Quebec					
1981	2,172,855	1,007,415	150,040	950,445	64,950
1971	1,603,680	1,271,295	127,900	126,700	77,785
Ontario					
1981	2,969,785	942,835	1,412,505	526,630	87,815
1971	2,225,210	1,201,140	825,155	134,870	64,050
Manitoba					
1981	357,985	56,800	195,445	91,245	14,490
1971	287,915	92,910	156,720	19,325	18,970
Saskatchewan					
1981	332,710	63,880	234,205	23,640	10,985
1971	267,615	87,600	161,765	2,270	15,970
Alberta					
1981	758,240	22,595	674,435	49,480	11,730
1971	464,240	43,705	387,910	5,945	26,690
British Columbia					
1981	996,640	254,245	460,950	227,645	53,800
1971	667,325	313,600	272,460	49,455	31,820
Yukon					
1981	7,585	4,835	120	1,275	1,355
1971	5,105	4,020	85	150	855
Northwest Territories					
1981	11,530	9,440	470	655	965
1971	7,585	6,075	385	55	1,060

1981 figures are based on a 20% sample, and 1971 figures are based on a 33 1/3% sample.
 Note: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.



Population 5 Years and Over Showing Mobility Status and Place of Residence in 1976 — Advance Information

Mobility status data from the 1981 Census of Canada show that 52.4% of the population five years of age and over occupied the same dwelling of residence that they occupied five years earlier (non-movers) while 47.6% resided in different dwellings (movers). Comparable figures from previous censuses are: 1961 Census — 54.6% and 45.4%; 1971 Census — 52.6% and 47.4%; 1976 Census — 51.5% and 48.5%. Comparison of the 1981 results with those from the 1976, 1971 and 1961 Censuses reveals a reversal in a trend which until the 1981 Census had seen a steady decrease in the number of non-movers and a corresponding increase in the number of movers.

Movers who were classified as non-migrants (i.e. they did not cross a municipal boundary when moving) constituted 24.9% of the population five years of age and over, up from 23.5% in 1976. Migrants (those who did cross a municipal boundary when moving) made up 22.7% of the population, down from 25.1% in 1976. Most migrants moved within the same province — 15.1% in 1981 compared to 16.5% in 1976. The proportion migrating from one province to another increased from 4.3% in 1976 to 5.1% in 1981. Migrants residing outside Canada five years previously decreased to 2.5% in 1981 from 3.4% in 1976.

More information on the mobility status of Canadians from the 1981 Census will appear in *Volume 1, National Series Mobility Status (92-907)* as well as in numerous user summary tapes and microfiche to be released later this year.

Population 5 Years and Over Showing Mobility Status and Place of Residence in 1976, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981

Residence in 1981	Movers									
	Population 5 Years and Over	Non-movers	Total	Non-migrants ¹	Migrants ²					P.E.I.
					Total	From Same Province	From Different Province			
							Total	Nfld.		
Canada	22,280,070	11,672,825	10,607,250	5,538,795	5,068,450	3,371,725	1,140,530	38,265	9,950	
Nfld.	514,100	349,435	164,665	92,570	72,100	51,100	18,430	—	250	
P.E.I.	111,430	71,905	39,525	18,995	20,535	9,360	9,945	555	—	
N.S.	777,220	471,365	305,860	167,995	137,860	75,005	54,455	6,085	2,375	
N.B.	635,255	387,610	247,640	137,680	109,950	61,095	41,460	2,165	1,375	
Que.	5,892,250	3,254,360	2,637,885	1,492,795	1,145,090	999,080	61,310	1,420	180	
Ont.	7,932,965	4,214,605	3,718,365	1,993,140	1,725,225	1,229,385	250,575	13,255	2,240	
Man.	936,215	512,915	423,300	258,190	165,110	86,670	54,030	1,445	185	
Sask.	874,400	486,430	387,970	195,135	192,840	118,170	63,395	705	215	
Alta.	2,024,345	810,005	1,214,340	522,370	691,970	279,660	336,830	8,835	2,360	
B.C.	2,520,955	1,093,955	1,426,995	641,175	785,825	456,830	234,550	3,085	670	
Yukon	20,935	6,270	14,665	6,110	8,555	1,440	6,675	170	40	
N.W.T.	40,005	13,970	26,035	12,635	13,400	3,935	8,885	545	55	

Residence in 1981	Movers									
	Migrants									
	From Different Province									
	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Canada	62,875	49,965	203,035	328,840	97,620	69,220	139,180	123,820	7,220	10,940
Nfld.	3,135	1,320	1,465	9,720	715	175	765	595	45	250
P.E.I.	1,950	1,600	920	3,310	115	230	655	515	40	50
N.S.	—	8,915	6,150	20,930	1,900	805	3,600	3,370	125	195
N.B.	8,460	—	10,195	13,995	1,030	515	1,825	1,735	80	75
Que.	2,995	6,370	—	39,385	1,800	775	2,990	4,750	70	585
Ont.	20,060	13,715	123,710	—	17,850	6,775	24,675	26,675	570	1,055
Man.	1,960	1,425	4,260	21,745	—	7,375	8,110	7,025	105	435
Sask.	1,490	925	2,385	13,140	13,525	—	19,860	10,140	285	720
Alta.	14,590	11,180	31,305	126,730	34,640	35,035	—	65,410	1,900	4,845
B.C.	7,615	4,135	21,755	75,825	24,880	16,665	73,865	—	3,835	2,215
Yukon	140	110	330	1,395	300	280	1,110	2,285	—	515
N.W.T.	480	270	550	2,460	860	640	1,725	1,130	165	—

¹ Non-migrants: movers who, on Census Day, were living in the same census subdivision (CSD) they resided in five years earlier.

² Migrants: movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD within Canada than they resided in five years earlier or who were living outside Canada five years earlier.

Population 5 Years and Over Showing Internal Migration by Mother Tongue — Advance Information

In 1981 only two provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, showed a net population gain because of internal migration. British Columbia's population increase due to internal migration over the period 1976 to 1981 was somewhat larger than the corresponding gain recorded during the previous five-year period 1971 to 1976. Alberta's population gain due to internal migration during the period 1976 to 1981, however, was more than three times the gain Alberta experienced during the period 1971 to 1976. Prince Edward Island showed a marginal loss during the period 1976 to 1981 while the remaining provinces and territories all had noteworthy losses, with Quebec leading the way with a net loss of 141,700.

When the effect of net internal migration is analyzed in relative terms (e.g., as a percentage of the 1976 total population of a given province or territory), one finds that the Northwest Territories had the largest relative population loss at 5% of the 1976 population, followed by Manitoba and Newfoundland at 4.4% and 3.6%, respectively. Alberta's net gain represents 11% of that province's 1976 population.

Inclusion of mother tongue in the analysis of net internal migration patterns during the period 1976 to 1981 reveals the following interesting features:

- Internal migration increased Alberta's 1976 French mother tongue population by 15,120, a 34% increase since 1976.
- Newfoundland's net loss of 655 people due to internal migration whose mother tongue is French represents almost 24% of Newfoundland's 1976 French mother tongue population.
- Internal migration decreased Quebec's English and French mother tongue population by 106,310 and 18,060, respectively. Relative to their corresponding 1976 populations, these net losses represent roughly 13% and 1%, respectively.

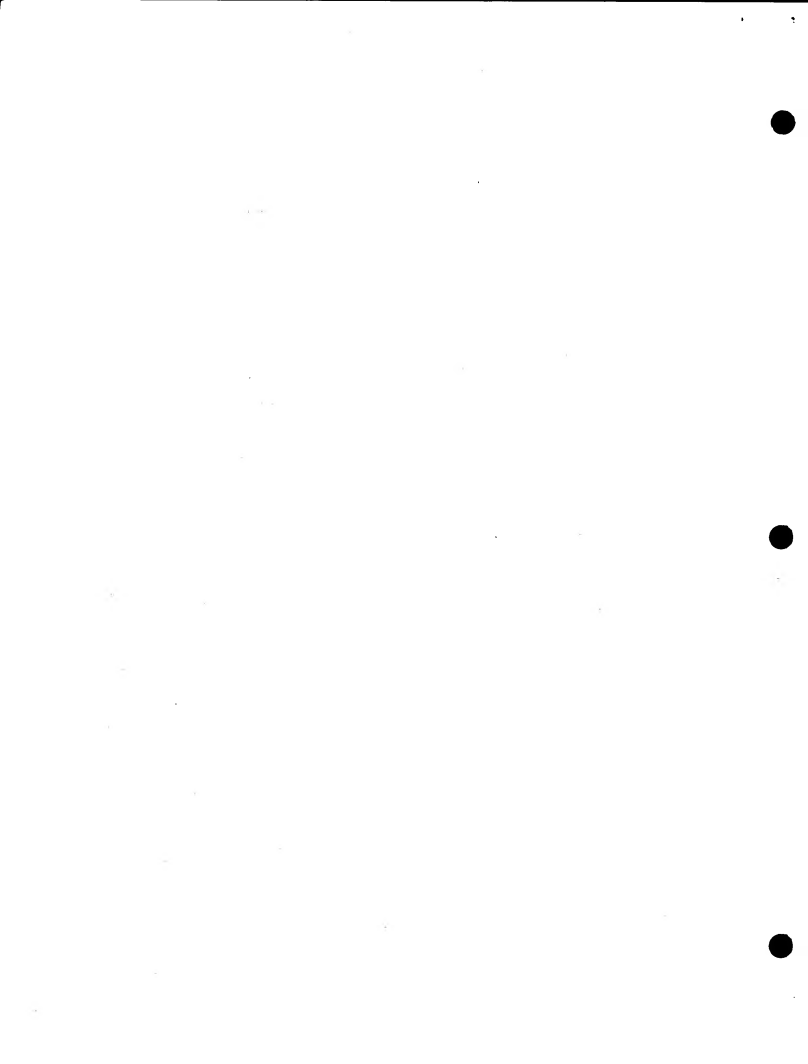
More information on the mobility status of Canadians from the 1981 Census will appear in *Volume 1, National Series Mobility Status (92-907)* as well as in numerous user summary tapes and microfiche to be released later this year.

Net Internal Migration for the Population 5 Years and Over by Mother Tongue, for Provinces and Territories

1971-1976 and 1976-1981

	1971-1976 ¹			1976-1981		
	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration	In-migration	Out-migration	Net migration
Newfoundland	19,875	26,665	-8,790	18,430	36,285	-19,835
English	18,800	24,875	-6,075	17,635	36,280	-18,645
French	715	1,270	-555	520	1,175	-655
Other	360	520	-160	280	815	-535
Prince Edward Island	11,510	9,110	2,400	9,945	9,950	-5
English	10,785	8,450	2,335	9,230	9,395	-165
French	555	520	35	555	435	120
Other	170	140	30	155	120	35
Nova Scotia	55,410	50,145	5,265	54,460	62,880	-8,420
English	51,045	46,395	4,650	49,420	57,905	-8,485
French	3,040	2,650	390	3,575	3,065	510
Other	1,325	1,100	225	1,460	1,910	-450
New Brunswick	48,560	37,400	9,160	41,480	49,965	-8,505
English	35,415	29,395	6,020	31,150	38,920	-7,770
French	10,325	7,235	3,090	9,380	9,965	-585
Other	820	770	50	930	1,080	-150
Quebec	79,080	138,475	-59,415	61,305	203,035	-141,780
English	39,515	89,595	-50,080	25,220	131,530	-106,310
French	35,225	39,105	-3,880	31,880	49,940	-18,060
Other	4,320	9,775	-5,455	4,215	21,565	-17,350
Ontario	202,455	254,565	-52,110	250,570	328,640	-78,070
English	159,540	205,295	-45,755	195,320	266,655	-71,335
French	28,965	33,580	-4,615	31,910	33,940	-2,030
Other	13,950	15,690	-1,740	23,345	28,045	-4,700
Manitoba	58,710	83,195	-28,485	54,030	97,820	-43,590
English	48,070	71,220	-23,150	45,490	81,495	-36,005
French	3,050	3,850	-800	3,150	3,985	-835
Other	5,590	8,125	-2,535	5,390	12,140	-6,750
Saskatchewan	52,200	82,235	-30,035	83,390	69,220	-5,830
English	45,600	72,470	-26,870	54,755	61,095	-6,340
French	1,195	2,305	-390	2,780	1,850	930
Other	4,685	7,460	-2,775	5,855	6,275	-420
Alberta	173,980	112,380	61,600	336,830	139,180	197,650
English	155,295	98,450	56,845	286,755	121,245	165,510
French	6,225	3,340	2,885	19,655	4,535	15,120
Other	12,460	10,590	1,870	30,415	13,400	17,015
British Columbia	195,955	100,600	95,355	234,550	123,615	110,935
English	169,545	88,665	80,880	198,650	107,045	91,605
French	7,750	3,890	3,860	10,330	4,820	5,510
Other	18,660	8,045	10,615	25,570	11,755	13,815
Yukon	8,250	5,880	390	8,875	7,220	-545
English	5,805	5,320	485	6,000	6,370	-370
French	165	195	-30	255	265	-10
Other	280	345	-65	415	590	-175
Northwest Territories	8,845	8,185	660	8,885	10,940	-2,055
English	7,700	7,000	700	7,530	9,225	-1,695
French	490	470	20	540	560	-20
Other	655	715	-60	815	1,160	-345

¹ Excludes 'not stated' category for previous province of residence and for mother tongue.



Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Highest Level of Schooling — Advance Information

The accompanying table shows the changing distribution, over the 1971-1976-1981 period, of the population according to the highest level of schooling attained. At the Canada level, the shift in the distribution entails a gradual decline in the number of persons with less than grade nine schooling and a corresponding increase in those with grades nine to 13, and those with a university degree. The increase in the latter category is more pronounced as the number of university degree holders more than doubled in the 1971-1981 decade.

At the same time, the decline in the number of persons with less than grade nine schooling amounted to slightly less than one million persons. The Census estimates that slightly over four million persons or about one-fifth of the population have not attained a level of schooling which some experts consider to be a minimal level of educational ability needed to function in our word-oriented information society. It should, however, be noted that a large proportion of this population consists of groups of persons whose schooling was cut short by external circumstances (e.g., wars and depression).

One indication of the progression in the level of schooling distribution in Canada over the 1971-1976-1981 period is the ratio of the number of persons with less than grade nine to those with a university degree. In 1971, the ratio was 7.0:1, in 1976 it was 4.1:1 and in 1981 it had reached 2.7:1. In other words, if this ratio is indicative of an "educational gap", then it would seem that this gap has been consistently narrowing over the past decade. This situation prevails across the provinces and territories, to a greater or lesser degree. Province to province comparisons are not really appropriate for the less than grade nine category since there are substantial inter-provincial variations in the levels of elementary-secondary school grades. Within province comparisons over the years are valid, and the estimates show a steadily declining trend line in this category across all the provinces. The university degree category is comparable across provinces, but does not always reflect provincially indigenous educational production, as economic migration factors play a large part in the geographic location of highly-educated manpower. Thus in 1981, the census estimates show that Alberta had the highest proportion of its population with university degrees (9.6%). Ontario was second in percentage with 9.0% in 1981.

The remaining tables on education show various other aspects of the 1981 Census schooling information. More detailed information is scheduled to be published beginning in the summer of 1983 in Catalogue Nos. 92-914 (Canada and Provinces) and 93-925 to 93-936 (Subprovincial Areas).

Population 15 Years and Over¹, Showing Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1971, 1976 and 1981

Province	Census year	Non-inmate population 15 years and over		Highest level of schooling						
				Less than Grade 9		Grades 9-13		University degree		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Canada	1971	15,052,530	100.0	5,014,620	33.3	9,319,140	81.9	718,775	4.8	8.0
	1976	16,890,350	100.0	4,505,865	28.7	11,298,110	66.9	1,086,370	8.4	
	1981	18,609,285	100.0	4,089,190	21.9	13,049,920	70.1	1,490,185	8.0	
Nfld.	1971	326,810	100.0	146,775	44.9	173,080	53.0	6,955	2.1	3.7
	1976	367,185	100.0	137,685	37.5	215,955	58.8	13,545	3.7	
	1981	396,485	100.0	125,550	31.7	252,475	63.7	18,460	4.7	
P.E.I.	1971	75,410	100.0	28,475	37.8	44,520	59.0	2,405	3.2	5.1
	1976	83,775	100.0	25,585	30.5	53,910	64.4	4,280	5.1	
	1981	90,825	100.0	22,905	25.2	62,415	68.7	5,505	6.1	
N.S.	1971	544,135	100.0	176,220	32.4	345,400	63.5	22,510	4.1	6.0
	1976	598,425	100.0	155,230	25.9	407,365	68.1	35,830	6.0	
	1981	641,495	100.0	140,845	22.0	453,395	70.7	47,255	7.4	
N.B.	1971	428,605	100.0	181,305	42.3	232,760	54.3	14,540	3.4	4.8
	1976	478,600	100.0	167,250	34.9	288,355	60.2	23,000	4.8	
	1981	515,945	100.0	155,195	30.1	329,635	63.9	31,115	6.0	
Que.	1971	4,208,270	100.0	1,778,720	42.3	2,236,550	53.1	193,000	4.6	7.1
	1976	4,628,825	100.0	1,573,035	34.0	2,803,065	60.6	252,725	5.5	
	1981	4,975,830	100.0	1,411,265	28.4	3,213,700	64.6	350,860	7.1	
Ont.	1971	5,441,965	100.0	1,583,340	29.1	3,572,705	65.6	285,920	5.3	9.0
	1976	6,117,135	100.0	1,437,245	23.5	4,228,670	69.1	451,220	7.4	
	1981	6,649,725	100.0	1,282,760	19.3	4,769,115	71.7	597,855	9.0	
Man.	1971	694,910	100.0	229,315	33.0	433,585	62.4	32,005	4.6	6.4
	1976	747,005	100.0	205,125	27.5	493,875	66.1	48,005	6.4	
	1981	775,940	100.0	182,330	23.5	536,000	69.1	57,610	7.4	
Sask.	1971	639,185	100.0	232,165	36.3	384,370	60.1	22,650	3.5	4.8
	1976	662,945	100.0	198,655	30.0	432,365	65.2	31,930	4.8	
	1981	718,035	100.0	177,075	24.7	496,935	69.2	44,030	6.1	
Alta.	1971	1,098,375	100.0	272,805	24.8	765,445	69.7	60,120	5.5	9.6
	1976	1,316,485	100.0	248,585	18.9	969,205	73.6	98,695	7.5	
	1981	1,672,620	100.0	239,140	14.3	1,273,485	76.1	160,000	9.6	
B.C.	1971	1,563,095	100.0	372,370	23.8	1,113,275	71.2	77,445	5.0	6.7
	1976	1,848,610	100.0	343,800	18.6	1,380,210	74.7	124,600	6.7	
	1981	2,125,735	100.0	318,080	15.0	1,633,870	76.9	173,790	8.2	
Yukon	1971	12,000	100.0	2,995	25.0	8,525	71.0	480	4.0	6.5
	1976	15,290	100.0	2,840	18.6	11,460	75.0	990	6.5	
	1981	16,990	100.0	2,490	14.6	12,980	76.4	1,520	8.9	
N.W.T.	1971	19,780	100.0	10,125	51.2	8,920	45.1	735	3.7	7.4
	1976	26,075	100.0	10,840	41.6	13,685	52.5	1,555	6.0	
	1981	29,665	100.0	11,565	39.0	15,920	53.7	2,180	7.4	

¹ Excluding inmates.

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Highest Level of Schooling — Advance Information

This table shows a slightly different level of schooling breakdown than in the previous table. Here the emphasis is upon the distribution of the population along four main dimensions: elementary-secondary schooling (and no further schooling); other non-university only; university only; and both university and other non-university education. These figures indicate that almost two-thirds of the population do not have schooling beyond the elementary-secondary level. Almost 20% of the population have "other non-university education only" which refers to post-secondary non-university institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs (general and professional) and institutes of technology, as well as to other educational sectors such as private trade and vocational schools and federal government manpower training programs (where secondary school graduation is not necessarily a requirement.) The remaining two categories show that 1.7 million persons (9.0%) had university schooling only, and 1.3 million persons (6.9%) had both university and other non-university education. The provincial variations in the percentages show that the Yukon had the highest proportion of its population with schooling beyond the elementary-secondary level with 45.8%; Alberta follows with 41.5%, and British Columbia with 40.4%.

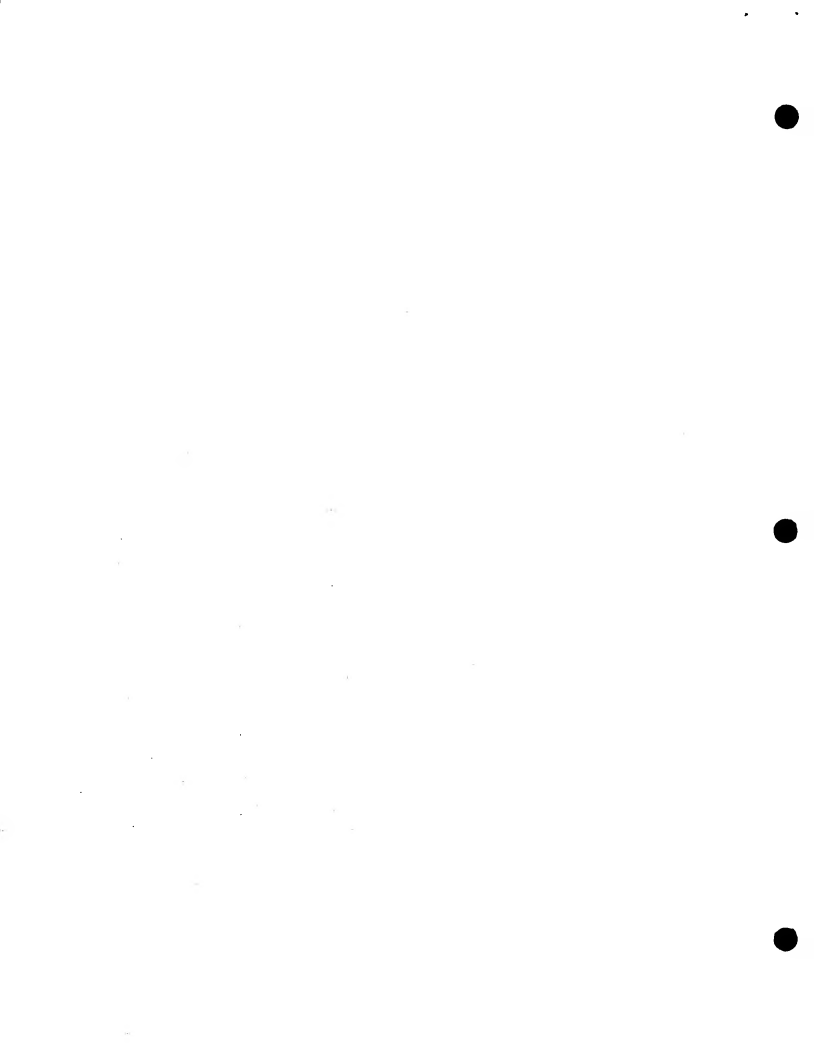
Population 15 Years and Over*, Showing Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province		Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over	Highest Level of Schooling			
			Elementary- Secondary Only	Other Non- university Only ¹	University Only	University and Other Non- university ²
Canada	N	18,609,285	11,973,730	3,666,335	1,679,100	1,290,100
	%	100.0	64.3	19.7	9.0	6.9
Nfld.	N	396,485	283,965	64,710	33,145	14,660
	%	100.0	71.6	16.3	8.4	3.7
P.E.I.	N	90,825	59,845	16,480	9,360	5,140
	%	100.0	65.9	18.1	10.3	5.7
N.S.	N	641,495	421,180	121,625	66,095	32,595
	%	100.0	65.7	19.0	10.3	5.1
N.B.	N	515,945	363,195	83,990	46,795	21,965
	%	100.0	70.4	16.3	9.1	4.3
Que.	N	4,975,825	3,341,045	963,845	262,640	408,295
	%	100.0	67.1	19.4	5.3	8.2
Ont.	N	6,649,725	4,231,535	1,294,575	680,185	443,430
	%	100.0	63.6	19.5	10.2	6.7
Man.	N	775,940	515,915	135,820	79,750	44,450
	%	100.0	66.5	17.5	10.3	5.7
Sask.	N	718,040	482,070	126,135	72,835	37,000
	%	100.0	67.1	17.6	10.1	5.2
Alta.	N	1,672,625	978,620	385,805	196,040	112,160
	%	100.0	58.5	23.1	11.7	6.7
B.C.	N	2,125,735	1,267,250	463,510	227,695	167,275
	%	100.0	59.6	21.8	10.7	7.9
Yukon	N	16,985	9,200	4,380	2,020	1,385
	%	100.0	54.2	25.8	11.9	8.1
N.W.T.	N	29,665	19,930	5,455	2,540	1,740
	%	100.0	67.2	18.4	8.6	5.9

* Excluding inmates.

¹ Includes years of schooling at community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs (general and professional), private trade schools or private business colleges, diploma schools of nursing etc.² Includes persons with both university and other non-university schooling.



Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Years of University and Other Non-university Education — Advance Information

The accompanying table displays the distribution of the actual number of years of schooling at both the university and the other non-university levels. The Canada level percentage distributions demonstrate that for persons reporting university years, the modal category is four years or more, whereas for other non-university the modal category is two years. Furthermore, for persons with one year or less than one year of these types of schooling, the number with other non-university outnumbers those with university by about three to one. By contrast only 2.4% of the population had four years or more of other non-university education, compared to 6.8% with four years or more of university. These figures thus indicate that, quantitatively, persons with university schooling have on the whole over twice the amount of schooling of those with other non-university, even though the latter outnumber the former by about five to three. One of the main factors underlying these distributions is that the university sector not only requires more schooling to attain undergraduate completion (three-four years), but also is structured to allow for continuing one's education to further levels (e.g., master's, doctorate and post-doctoral studies). On the other hand, the non-university sector is not structured to allow for graduating students to further their studies at higher levels of learning within the non-university sector. The non-university sector, however, does provide the means to proceed to the under-graduate university sector via university transfer programs such as in Alberta and British Columbia, and CEGEP (general) programs in Quebec.

Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over*, by Years of University and Years of Other Non-university Education, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province	Total	Years of university						Subtotal some university
		None	Less than one year	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years or more	
Canada	100	84.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	6.8	16.0
Nfld.	100	87.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	5.3	12.1
P.E.I.	100	84.0	2.2	3.7	2.4	1.4	6.2	16.0
N.S.	100	84.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	6.7	15.4
N.B.	100	86.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.4	6.0	13.3
Que.	100	86.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.9	5.0	13.5
Ont.	100	83.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	7.4	16.9
Man.	100	84.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	6.5	16.0
Sask.	100	84.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	5.8	15.3
Alta.	100	81.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	9.0	18.4
B.C.	100	81.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.2	8.2	18.6
Yukon	100	80.0	2.7	2.7	3.6	2.4	8.6	20.0
N.W.T.	100	85.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	6.6	14.4

Province	Total	Years of other non-university education						Subtotal some non-university
		None	Less than one year	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years or more	
Canada	100	73.4	6.2	6.7	6.9	4.4	2.4	26.6
Nfld.	100	80.0	5.1	8.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	20.0
P.E.I.	100	76.2	5.5	8.2	5.8	3.2	1.1	23.8
N.S.	100	76.0	4.9	8.3	6.1	3.0	1.7	24.0
N.B.	100	79.5	5.1	8.2	4.0	2.2	1.0	20.5
Que.	100	72.4	3.2	5.9	9.9	6.0	2.5	27.6
Ont.	100	73.9	6.6	6.9	6.1	4.2	2.3	26.1
Man.	100	76.8	7.9	6.6	4.4	2.6	1.7	23.2
Sask.	100	77.3	8.3	6.4	4.1	2.6	1.3	22.7
Alta.	100	70.2	8.5	6.7	7.0	4.0	3.5	29.8
B.C.	100	70.3	9.6	6.7	6.2	4.0	3.2	29.7
Yukon	100	66.1	10.5	9.3	7.7	3.6	2.9	33.9
N.W.T.	100	75.7	7.7	5.6	5.8	2.9	2.4	24.3

* Excluding inmates.

Population 15 Years and Over, Showing Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma — Advance Information

The 1981 census schooling data are shown in this table from the point of view of completed highest degree, certificate or diploma attained. For Canada as a whole, 51.1% of the non-inmate population had no degree, certificate or diploma. Therefore approximately one out of two persons in Canada had attained at least one degree, certificate or diploma. There were 19.4% with secondary school graduation (and no higher degrees or certificates), 10.6% with a trades certificate or diploma and 9.0% with an other non-university certificate or diploma. About one in 10 persons had a university certificate, diploma or degree. The most frequent university qualification was the bachelor's degree with 970,640 persons or 5.2% of the population with this level of scholastic attainment. In addition there were 324,850 persons with a certificate or diploma below the bachelor level and 171,800 persons with a university degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry. Finally there were 222,130 persons with master's degrees, which was about four times as many as persons with earned doctorates (55,960).

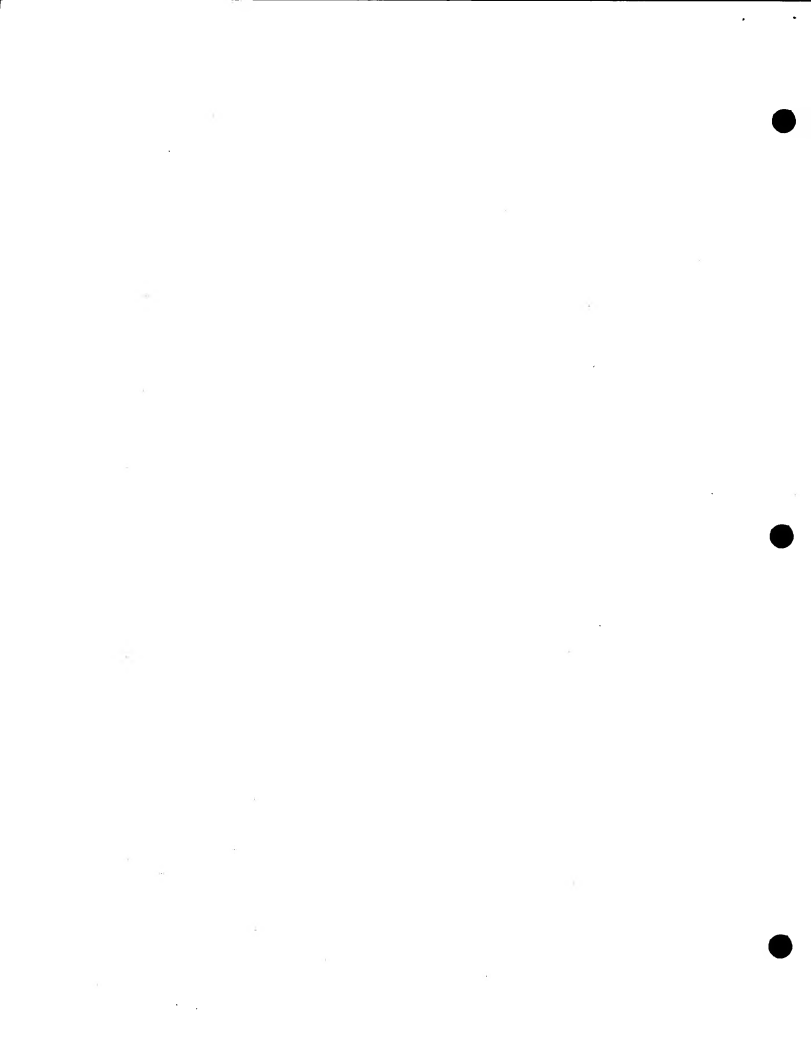
The province-to-province variation in qualifications exhibits a fairly small range generally for university degrees and certificates. Alberta had the highest percentage of its population with bachelor's degrees (6.8%), while Ontario had the highest with master's degrees and doctorates (1.8%). The provincial variation in secondary school graduation certificates is quite large, ranging from a high of 23.4% in Quebec to 11.0% in the Northwest Territories. Separate data for trades certificate only are shown in the following table.

Population 15 Years and Over*, Showing Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

	Non-university											
	Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over		No Degree, Certificate or Diploma		Secondary School Graduation Certificate		Trades Certificate or Diploma		Other Non- university Certificate or Diploma			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Canada	18,609,285	100.0	9,517,000	51.1	3,617,450	19.4	1,976,775	10.6	1,683,025	9.0		
Nfld.	396,485	100.0	246,055	62.1	56,220	14.2	52,085	13.1	16,865	4.3		
P.E.I.	90,825	100.0	53,490	58.9	12,475	13.7	10,370	11.4	7,300	8.0		
N.S.	641,495	100.0	368,990	57.5	79,610	12.4	89,060	13.9	45,730	7.1		
N.B.	515,950	100.0	306,690	59.4	79,715	15.4	51,755	10.0	38,290	7.4		
Que.	4,975,830	100.0	2,397,570	48.2	1,162,275	23.4	506,100	10.2	458,195	9.2		
Ont.	6,649,725	100.0	3,358,155	50.5	1,305,840	19.6	656,140	9.9	637,950	9.6		
Man.	775,940	100.0	463,615	59.7	109,940	14.2	69,130	8.9	62,950	8.1		
Sask.	718,035	100.0	434,970	60.6	97,725	13.6	69,440	9.7	52,625	7.3		
Alta.	1,672,620	100.0	822,160	49.2	298,225	17.8	203,455	12.2	161,770	9.7		
B.C.	2,125,735	100.0	1,039,235	48.9	409,130	19.2	263,265	12.4	197,550	9.3		
Yukon	16,985	100.0	7,585	44.7	3,035	17.9	2,790	16.4	1,695	10.0		
N.W.T.	29,665	100.0	18,495	62.3	3,260	11.0	3,190	10.8	2,120	7.1		
University												
	Certificate or Diploma Below Bachelor Level		Bachelor's Degree(s)		Certificate or Diploma Above Bachelor Level		Degree in Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine or Optometry		Master's Degree(s)		Earned Doctorate	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	324,850	1.7	970,640	5.2	171,800	0.9	69,660	0.4	222,130	1.2	55,960	0.3
Nfld.	6,805	1.7	13,115	3.3	1,160	0.3	1,030	0.3	2,525	0.6	635	0.2
P.E.I.	1,680	1.8	3,850	4.2	485	0.5	300	0.3	720	0.8	202	0.2
N.S.	10,845	1.7	29,920	4.7	6,030	0.9	2,270	0.4	7,270	1.1	1,770	0.3
N.B.	8,380	1.6	21,905	4.2	3,290	0.6	1,145	0.2	3,955	0.8	820	0.2
Que.	100,830	2.0	217,115	4.4	47,225	0.9	19,105	0.4	54,790	1.1	12,625	0.3
Ont.	93,795	1.4	385,575	5.8	67,390	1.0	25,860	0.4	95,170	1.4	23,855	0.4
Man.	12,700	1.6	37,365	4.8	8,575	1.1	2,670	0.3	6,825	0.9	2,175	0.3
Sask.	19,245	2.7	31,940	4.4	3,640	0.5	2,065	0.3	4,800	0.7	1,590	0.2
Alta.	27,015	1.6	114,510	6.8	13,590	0.8	6,005	0.4	20,300	1.2	5,595	0.3
B.C.	42,765	2.0	112,830	5.3	19,970	0.9	9,075	0.4	25,230	1.2	6,980	0.3
Yukon	360	2.1	1,005	5.9	170	1.0	70	0.4	255	1.5	35	0.1
N.W.T.	430	1.4	1,520	5.1	280	0.9	65	0.2	285	1.0	15	0.1

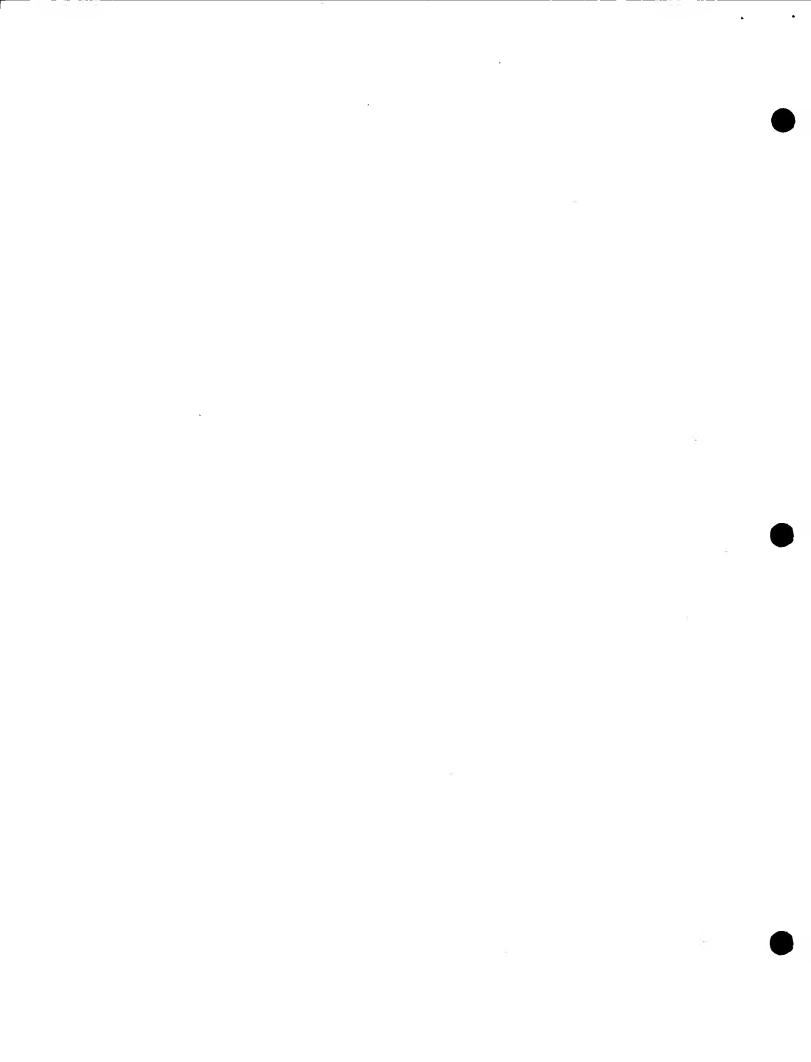
* Excluding inmates.



Population 15 Years and Over, Showing 1971 Vocational Training and 1981 Trades Certificate or Diploma — Advance Information

The 1981 trades certificate data shown in this table supplement the trades certificate data shown in the previous table by indicating all persons with trades certificate regardless of whether they hold higher qualifications. In addition, the trades certificate data are disaggregated according to the highest grade of elementary or secondary school attended. The table also shows the 1971 vocational training data according to the same categories. Generally, the two sets of figures for 1971 and 1981 reflect the educational stock of persons who have attained some form of vocational or trades qualifications. The two concepts of vocational and trade are not, however, synonymous. The 1971 vocational training concept is generally broader in that it explicitly relates to both vocational and apprenticeship courses, but its vocational component is definitionally restricted to full-time courses of three months duration or longer. By contrast, the 1981 trades concept, although it entails both apprenticeship (journeyman's) and vocational training, stipulates only that the minimal entrance requirements could be less than secondary school graduation.

With these qualifications in mind, data for 1971 and 1981 can be compared on a very general level. The table thus indicates that while the absolute magnitude of this educational stock appeared to expand from 1.97 million in 1971 to 2.27 million in 1981, the group as a proportion of the population declined from 13.1% in 1971 to 12.2% in 1981. However, it would appear that the 1981 group had attained a higher level of secondary schooling compared to the 1971 group, the percentage with grades 11-13 rising from 7.8% in 1971 to 8.2% in 1981. The province-to-province breakdown reveals some interesting trends. The Eastern provinces all showed increasing percentages of persons with trade/vocational certificates, with Newfoundland exhibiting over a 100% increase. All of the remaining provinces and territories showed declining percentages, with Manitoba the only province manifesting a decline in absolute numbers as well as in proportion.



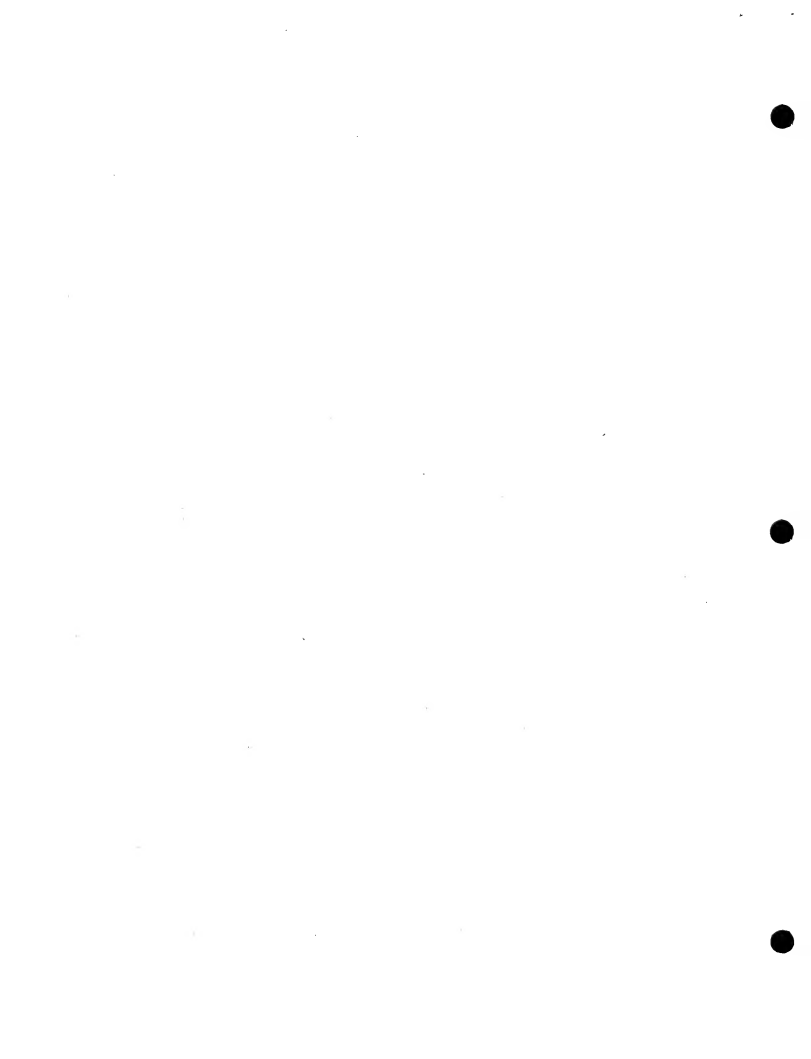
Population 15 Years and Over*, Showing Vocational Training in 1971, and Trades Certificate or Diploma in 1981, by Highest Grade, Canada, Provinces and Territories**

		1971				1981			
		Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over	Vocational Training		Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over	Trades Certificate			
			Highest Grade ¹			Highest Grade ¹			
Province			Total	Less than Grade 11		Grades 11-13	Total	Less than Grade 11	Grades 11-13
Canada	N	15,052,530	1,967,990	798,310	1,169,680	18,609,285	2,269,100	738,920	1,530,185
	%	100.0	13.1	5.3	7.8	100.0	12.2	4.0	8.2
Nfld.	N	326,810	28,450	9,575	18,885	396,485	57,870	13,985	43,875
	%	100.0	8.7	2.9	5.8	100.0	14.6	3.5	11.1
P.E.I.	N	75,410	8,020	4,360	3,665	90,825	11,570	4,575	6,995
	%	100.0	10.6	5.8	4.9	100.0	12.7	5.0	7.7
N.S.	N	544,135	67,225	28,900	38,325	641,495	97,875	35,185	62,690
	%	100.0	12.4	5.3	7.0	100.0	15.3	5.5	9.8
N.B.	N	428,605	48,070	21,005	27,065	515,950	58,475	22,290	36,185
	%	100.0	11.2	4.9	6.3	100.0	11.3	4.3	7.0
Que.	N	4,208,270	500,155	239,280	260,880	4,975,830	561,780	182,625	379,155
	%	100.0	11.9	5.7	6.2	100.0	11.3	3.7	7.6
Ont.	N	5,441,965	715,675	281,445	434,230	6,649,725	772,360	263,810	508,550
	%	100.0	13.2	5.2	8.0	100.0	11.6	4.0	7.6
Man.	N	694,910	92,040	34,845	57,200	775,940	79,830	27,875	51,955
	%	100.0	13.2	5.0	8.2	100.0	10.3	3.6	6.7
Sask.	N	639,185	69,510	25,355	44,150	718,040	78,700	25,975	52,725
	%	100.0	10.9	4.0	6.9	100.0	11.0	3.6	7.3
Alta.	N	1,098,375	173,810	59,785	114,030	1,672,625	235,735	70,900	164,835
	%	100.0	15.8	5.4	10.4	100.0	14.1	4.2	9.9
B.C.	N	1,563,095	259,880	91,685	168,195	2,125,730	307,990	89,195	218,795
	%	100.0	16.6	5.9	10.8	100.0	14.5	4.2	10.3
Yukon	N	12,000	2,415	925	1,490	16,990	3,290	1,070	2,220
	%	100.0	20.1	7.7	12.4	100.0	19.4	6.3	13.1
N.W.T.	N	19,780	2,740	1,165	1,570	29,670	3,635	1,435	2,200
	%	100.0	13.9	5.9	7.9	100.0	12.2	4.8	7.4

* Excluding inmates.

** Includes all trades certificates reported regardless of other qualifications; this holds also for vocational training in 1971.

¹ Refers to highest grade of elementary-secondary school attended regardless of whether higher levels of schooling were attained.



Population 15-24 Years of Age Showing School Attendance — Advance Information

This table shows the number and the proportion of the 15-24 year age group attending school full-time, part-time and not attending. Full-time and part-time attendance refers to attendance during the period between September 1980 and June 3, 1981. Of those not attending, a proportion have completed their university or their other non-university schooling. Of those attending at the university level, a number had completed under-graduate studies and were studying for graduate degrees or certificates. Slightly over half of the 15-24 year age group were not attending school; 42.1% were attending full-time and 5.8% part-time. The full-time figure for males was slightly higher than for females (43.3% to 40.9%).

In total there were two million persons aged 15-24 years attending school full-time in Canada during the 1980-81 school year. There were 270,750 persons attending school part-time during the same period. Attendance rates were generally lower in the Western provinces, while Ontario and Prince Edward Island exhibited the highest full-time rates. In terms of part-time rates, British Columbia was the highest of all provinces with 8.0% of the 15-24 year age group attending school part-time; Alberta followed with a 6.6% rate.

As far as the population 25 years and over (not shown in this table) is concerned, 92.7% were not attending school in 1981, compared to 1.6% (220,000) attending full-time and 5.8% (806,000) attending part-time. In 1976, there were 1.3% (157,000) of the same age group attending school full-time, and 4.6% (679,000) attending part-time.

Population 15 to 24 Years of Age*, by Sex, Showing School Attendance, Canada, Provinces and Territories

1981

Province and sex		Non-inmate Population 15-24 years		School Attendance					
				Not Attending		Attending Full-time		Attending Part-time	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	T.	4,638,000	100.0	2,416,100	52.1	1,951,150	42.1	270,750	5.8
	M.	2,341,970	100.0	1,193,490	51.0	1,013,165	43.3	135,315	5.8
	F.	2,296,030	100.0	1,222,610	53.2	937,985	40.9	135,435	5.9
Nfld.	T.	113,865	100.0	66,420	58.3	43,220	38.0	4,230	3.7
	M.	56,875	100.0	32,970	58.0	21,785	38.3	2,120	3.7
	F.	56,990	100.0	33,445	58.7	21,435	37.6	2,110	3.7
P.E.I.	T.	23,435	100.0	11,590	49.4	10,880	46.4	970	4.1
	M.	11,775	100.0	5,920	50.3	5,350	45.4	505	4.3
	F.	11,660	100.0	5,665	48.6	5,530	47.4	465	4.0
N.S.	T.	163,485	100.0	85,575	52.3	72,320	44.2	5,590	3.4
	M.	82,665	100.0	42,745	51.7	36,950	44.7	2,970	3.6
	F.	80,815	100.0	42,830	53.0	35,370	43.8	2,620	3.2
N.B.	T.	136,160	100.0	75,570	55.5	56,555	41.5	4,030	3.0
	M.	68,850	100.0	37,730	54.8	28,820	41.9	2,300	3.3
	F.	67,310	100.0	37,845	56.2	27,735	41.2	1,730	2.6
Que.	T.	1,257,790	100.0	661,885	52.6	528,115	42.0	67,785	5.4
	M.	634,560	100.0	325,185	51.2	276,345	43.5	33,030	5.2
	F.	623,230	100.0	336,700	54.0	251,775	40.4	34,755	5.6
Ont.	T.	1,591,690	100.0	755,460	47.5	737,880	46.4	98,350	6.2
	M.	801,295	100.0	368,035	45.9	384,155	47.9	49,105	6.1
	F.	790,395	100.0	387,425	49.0	353,725	44.8	49,245	6.2
Man.	T.	189,265	100.0	104,220	55.1	74,855	39.6	10,190	5.4
	M.	95,185	100.0	51,600	54.2	38,695	40.7	4,885	5.1
	F.	94,080	100.0	52,620	55.9	36,160	38.4	5,300	5.6
Sask.	T.	183,200	100.0	102,740	56.1	71,895	39.2	8,565	4.7
	M.	92,615	100.0	51,980	56.1	36,235	39.1	4,405	4.8
	F.	90,585	100.0	50,765	56.0	35,660	39.4	4,165	4.6
Alta.	T.	476,320	100.0	282,220	59.3	162,485	34.1	31,615	6.6
	M.	245,230	100.0	142,100	57.9	85,580	34.9	17,555	7.2
	F.	231,085	100.0	140,125	60.6	76,905	33.3	14,055	6.1
B.C.	T.	488,515	100.0	260,850	53.4	188,740	38.6	38,925	8.0
	M.	245,635	100.0	130,465	53.1	96,965	39.5	18,200	7.4
	F.	242,880	100.0	130,380	53.7	91,775	37.8	20,725	8.5
Yukon	T.	4,575	100.0	2,830	61.8	1,545	33.7	200	4.4
	M.	2,295	100.0	1,355	59.0	850	37.0	90	4.0
	F.	2,280	100.0	1,475	64.7	695	30.5	110	4.9
N.W.T.	T.	9,705	100.0	6,745	69.5	2,665	27.4	300	3.1
	M.	4,990	100.0	3,415	68.5	1,435	28.8	140	2.8
	F.	4,715	100.0	3,330	70.6	1,230	26.0	160	3.4

* Excluding inmates.

Population 15 Years and Over Showing Labour Force Activity — Advance Information

The 1981 Census data for labour force activity of the non-inmate population 15 years of age and over for Canada show that slightly more than 12,000,000 were in the labour force at the time of the Census. Given the total persons who were 15 years of age or over and therefore of working age, the participation rate for Canada was 64.8%. In addition, in late May 1981, there were approximately 11,168,000 employed persons as well as 886,000 who were unemployed. The unemployment rate was 7.4%.

The participation rate varied between provinces. It was higher than the rate for Canada (64.8%) in the Yukon (76.3%), Alberta (71.7%), Ontario (67.1%) and in British Columbia (65.4%). Newfoundland recorded the lowest rate of all the provinces with 57.1%.

Data are also provided for the largest census division and census subdivision in each province. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the participation rates were higher for the largest census division and census subdivision than for the province as a whole. Yellowknife, with a participation rate of 82.7%, and Calgary with one of 75.7% were among the subdivisions with the highest rates.

Labour Force Activity of Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over for Canada, Provinces and Territories, and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision within Each Province and Territory 1981

	Population 15 Years and Over	Labour Force			Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		
Canada	18,609,285	12,054,155	11,167,920	886,235	64.77	7.35
Newfoundland	398,485	226,335	186,720	39,620	57.09	17.51
Division No. 1	171,595	102,955	86,735	16,220	60.00	15.75
St. John's (Division No. 1)	63,540	39,560	34,970	4,590	62.26	11.60
Prince Edward Island	90,825	56,205	49,595	6,610	61.88	11.76
Queens County	45,065	28,740	25,650	3,095	63.77	10.77
Charlottetown (Queens County)	12,530	7,310	6,370	940	58.34	12.86
Nova Scotia	641,490	378,500	340,755	37,740	59.00	9.97
Halifax County	221,860	147,800	136,875	10,925	66.62	7.39
Halifax (Halifax County)	94,705	63,690	59,245	4,440	67.25	6.97
New Brunswick	515,945	300,040	280,985	39,055	58.15	13.02
Westmorland County	82,370	49,150	43,275	5,870	59.67	11.94
Saint John (Saint John County)	61,845	37,555	34,125	3,435	60.72	9.15
Quebec	4,975,830	3,051,045	2,719,545	331,500	81.32	10.87
Île-de-Montréal	1,440,085	905,670	823,595	82,075	62.89	9.06
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	820,875	504,005	452,470	51,535	61.40	10.23
Ontario	6,648,725	4,464,050	4,214,985	249,065	67.13	5.58
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	1,724,920	1,207,560	1,157,675	49,880	70.01	4.13
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	496,505	343,785	327,610	16,175	69.24	4.70
Manitoba	775,940	501,945	476,355	25,595	64.69	5.10
Division No. 11	442,000	299,320	283,780	15,545	67.72	5.19
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	442,000	299,325	283,775	15,550	67.72	5.19
Saskatchewan	718,035	454,715	434,170	20,545	63.33	4.52
Division No. 6	150,600	103,100	98,715	4,385	68.46	4.25
Regina (Division No. 6)	122,500	85,995	82,135	3,865	70.20	4.48
Alberta	1,672,825	1,199,970	1,155,850	44,325	71.74	3.89
Division No. 11	577,570	424,380	408,245	16,130	73.48	3.80
Calgary (Division No. 6)	460,360	348,400	337,190	11,210	75.58	3.22
British Columbia	2,125,735	1,389,215	1,299,565	89,645	65.35	6.45
Greater Vancouver Regional District	937,450	634,045	601,520	32,520	67.64	5.13
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	348,640	230,750	217,000	13,745	66.19	5.96
Yukon	16,985	12,960	11,980	980	76.30	7.56
Yukon (Census Division)	16,985	12,960	11,980	980	76.30	7.56
Whitehorse	11,030	8,740	8,170	575	79.24	6.58
Northwest Territories	29,665	19,180	17,815	1,585	64.66	8.16
Fort Smith Region	15,565	11,170	10,505	665	71.76	5.95
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	6,895	5,705	5,485	220	82.74	3.86

12,960 (1)
 19,180 (2)
 32,140
 56,205 (3)
 88,345
 226,335 (4)
 314,680
 300,040
 614,720
 378,500 (6)
 993,220
 454,715
 1,447,935



Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Class of Worker — Advance Information

The 1981 Census data show that on Census Day, slightly more than 11 million Canadians or 92.9% of the labour force aged 15 and over were classified as paid workers. The distribution by sex reveals that a larger proportion of females (95.8%) than males (91.0%) were classed as paid workers. The second largest group was the self-employed, who accounted for 8.8% of the male labour force aged 15 and over and 3.1% of the female labour force of the same age, for a total of 767,000 persons. Unpaid family workers formed the third largest class. Such workers accounted for only 0.6% of labour force participants aged 15 and over (72,000 persons); the majority were females, most of them concentrated in certain provinces and specific industries.

Major interprovincial discrepancies are apparent. Paid workers are over-represented in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, where economic activity is concentrated in major industrial production units or natural resources development, both of which employ large numbers of people.

While in absolute terms the majority of self-employed workers live in Quebec and Ontario, in relative terms some major discrepancies are apparent at the provincial level. Some 6.5% of Canada's labour force aged 15 and over was self-employed in 1981, lower than the corresponding rates for Saskatchewan (17%), Prince Edward Island (11.6%), Manitoba (8.9%) and Alberta (7.4%), and higher than those for Quebec (5.5%), Ontario (5.8%) and British Columbia (5.9%). A large proportion of the self-employed work in agriculture and fishing, explaining the relative preponderance of the Prairie provinces. However, more than half of the self-employed work force is concentrated in Quebec and Ontario.

Some 53,000 unpaid female family workers account for 1.1% of Canada's female labour force aged 15 and over, versus 4.3% in Saskatchewan, 1.9% in Manitoba and 1.6% in Alberta. Conversely, the Ontario and British Columbia percentages are lower than the national average. These discrepancies stem from the fact that a large proportion of unpaid family workers (especially females) work in agriculture, which is more important in the Prairies. The same phenomenon, albeit slightly less pronounced, is characteristic of unpaid male family workers. This class of worker is difficult to measure and a comparison with the Labour Force Survey data suggests it may have been underestimated, so this data should be used with caution.

These data also reveal that the majority of self-employed workers are male while the majority of unpaid family workers are female.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Class of Worker and Sex, Canada, Provinces and Territories 1981

	Total			Paid Workers ²			Self-employed ³			Unpaid Family Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada	11,877,040	7,080,095	4,796,940	11,037,110	6,440,420	4,596,685	767,985	620,455	147,525	71,940	19,210	52,730
Nfld.	219,630 ¹	139,630	80,005	204,200	126,820	77,380	14,870	12,690	2,175	570	120	445
P.E.I.	55,445 ¹	33,155	22,285	48,470	27,345	21,125	6,475	5,605	875	500	210	290
N.S.	372,600 ¹	228,095	144,505	349,295	209,520	139,775	21,940	18,230	3,710	1,365	345	1,020
N.B.	263,440 ¹	179,620	113,615	277,070	167,095	109,975	15,235	12,425	2,810	1,140	305	830
Que.	2,963,320	1,796,630	1,166,690	2,784,480	1,662,465	1,121,995	161,830	131,610	30,215	17,010	4,530	12,480
Ont.	4,420,010	2,569,350	1,850,655	4,144,075	2,367,195	1,776,880	254,880	196,435	58,445	21,050	5,720	15,325
Man.	498,285	293,090	205,200	448,020	253,540	194,480	44,625	37,905	6,720	5,640	1,645	3,990
Sask.	451,135 ¹	279,440	171,695	364,330	208,400	155,900	76,660	68,535	8,325	9,945	2,510	7,435
Alta.	1,195,175	722,225	472,950	1,095,640	644,655	450,985	98,935	74,715	14,220	10,600	2,855	7,750
B.C.	1,376,230	817,740	558,490	1,291,105	755,470	535,640	81,045	61,310	19,730	4,080	955	3,120
Yukon	12,855 ¹	7,505	5,345	12,125	6,965	5,160	705	535	165	25	5	20
N.W.T.	18,910 ²	11,405	7,505	18,295	10,935	7,360	590	455	130	20	10	15

¹ Excludes unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980.

² Includes self-employed in incorporated companies.

³ Includes self-employed in unincorporated companies only.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industry Division — Advance Information

Final labour force figures from the 1981 Census indicate that, over the past decade, the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industries have shown the greatest increase, growing by 73.5%, nearly twice the rate of growth of the labour force (39.2%). The largest absolute growth has been in the Community, Business and Personal Service Industries, accounting for 1,358,045 extra persons in the labour force out of a total of 3,378,395.

The long decline in the agricultural labour force, begun in the 1930s, has apparently halted, while the downward trend in the Forestry and Fishing and Trapping Industries, evident since the 1950s, has been reversed. The Manufacturing sector, with the lowest increase after Agriculture, now totals only 18.5% of the labour force, down from 19.8% in 1971 and approximately 25% in 1951.

Geographically, growth appears to have been strongest at opposite ends of the country. In only five of the provinces and territories, Newfoundland in the East, Alberta and British Columbia in the West and Yukon and Northwest Territories in the North, has the rate of increase been above the national average. However, in absolute terms, Ontario, with 1,118,470 extra workers, and Quebec, with 817,385, have together contributed well over half the total increase. Noteworthy is the substantial decline of Agriculture in the three Prairie provinces, in sharp contrast to the situation in the rest of the country.

**Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Industry Division (Number and Percentage Change),
Canada, Provinces and Territories**
1971 and 1981

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.
All industries						
1971	8,626,925	147,990	42,995	286,440	223,530	2,169,150
1981	12,005,320	222,470	56,550	378,435	298,010	2,986,535
Percentage change	39.2	50.3	31.5	32.1	33.3	37.7
Agriculture						
1971	481,190	1,175	5,845	7,110	6,665	72,970
1981	481,275	1,360	5,830	8,510	7,260	76,805
Percentage change	0.0	15.7	-0.3	19.7	8.9	5.3
Forestry						
1971	74,380	2,510	110	3,120	6,705	21,915
1981	100,765	3,920	295	4,740	9,235	24,125
Percentage change	35.5	56.2	168.2	51.9	37.7	10.1
Fishing and trapping						
1971	25,440	6,810	2,130	5,590	2,535	1,880
1981	36,865	9,895	2,790	7,445	3,335	2,485
Percentage change	44.9	45.3	31.0	33.2	31.6	32.2
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells						
1971	139,035	4,940	50	6,160	3,185	25,340
1981	210,020	6,610	120	6,520	3,890	30,275
Percentage change	51.1	33.8	140.0	5.8	22.1	19.5
Manufacturing industries						
1971	1,707,330	17,610	4,205	41,260	36,430	501,825
1981	2,219,375	36,270	5,825	54,745	48,165	642,035
Percentage change	30.0	106.0	38.5	32.7	32.2	27.9
Construction industry						
1971	538,225	15,535	2,815	21,530	15,365	119,610
1981	752,370	16,190	4,420	24,185	21,310	149,850
Percentage change	39.8	4.2	57.0	12.3	38.7	25.3
Transportation, communication and other utilities						
1971	671,065	16,405	3,105	23,945	22,595	171,785
1981	935,575	18,775	3,980	29,365	26,575	234,490
Percentage change	39.4	14.4	28.2	22.6	17.6	36.5
Trade						
1971	1,269,290	23,135	5,900	43,485	34,445	294,600
1981	1,957,575	35,870	8,160	63,630	49,165	472,135
Percentage change	54.2	55.0	38.3	46.3	42.7	60.3
Finance, insurance and real estate						
1971	358,060	2,620	855	8,845	5,980	90,570
1981	621,120	6,425	1,605	16,000	10,515	146,320
Percentage change	73.5	145.2	87.7	80.9	75.8	61.6
Community, business and personal service industries						
1971	2,041,390	32,360	9,420	66,335	50,155	521,500
1981	3,399,435	58,985	15,670	106,885	80,130	876,310
Percentage change	66.5	82.3	66.3	61.1	59.8	68.0
Public administration and defence						
1971	639,585	11,805	4,735	38,555	21,880	140,010
1981	886,600	19,325	6,075	44,580	28,110	217,275
Percentage change	38.6	63.7	28.3	15.6	28.5	55.2
Industry unspecified and undefined						
1971	681,945	13,100	3,835	20,520	17,600	207,150
1981	404,335	8,845	1,785	11,840	10,310	114,420
Percentage change	-40.7	-32.5	-53.5	-42.3	-41.4	-44.8

**Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Industry Division (Number and Percentage Change),
Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)**
1971 and 1981

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
All industries							
1971	3,354,355	413,920	371,070	688,285	910,090	8,155	10,950
1981	4,472,825	504,100	455,455	1,205,845	1,392,885	13,135	19,270
Percentage change	33.3	21.8	22.7	75.2	53.0	61.1	76.0
Agriculture							
1971	129,910	47,065	100,675	86,705	23,050	10	10
1981	141,630	41,405	85,760	81,030	31,575	85	25
Percentage change	9.0	-12.0	-14.8	-6.5	37.0	750.0	150.0
Forestry							
1971	8,475	705	910	2,070	27,690	70	100
1981	14,385	1,570	1,485	3,835	37,035	70	70
Percentage change	69.7	122.7	63.2	85.3	33.7	0.0	-30.0
Fishing and trapping							
1971	1,425	345	280	210	3,840	25	370
1981	2,425	1,270	215	280	6,460	40	235
Percentage change	70.2	268.1	-23.2	33.3	68.2	60.0	-36.5
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells							
1971	40,545	7,805	7,370	26,595	14,710	1,160	1,175
1981	41,885	6,755	12,730	75,170	22,590	1,330	2,145
Percentage change	3.3	-13.5	72.7	182.6	53.6	14.7	82.6
Manufacturing industries							
1971	819,335	56,945	19,895	62,420	146,925	155	335
1981	1,031,885	68,850	27,390	105,435	198,060	295	420
Percentage change	25.9	20.9	37.7	68.9	34.8	90.3	25.4
Construction industry							
1971	205,785	22,320	17,930	52,430	63,905	555	445
1981	246,075	26,030	30,845	126,335	105,235	910	980
Percentage change	19.6	16.6	72.0	141.0	64.7	64.0	120.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities							
1971	222,015	40,015	27,735	54,540	86,645	1,165	1,115
1981	311,390	50,590	35,760	98,240	122,730	1,590	2,085
Percentage change	40.3	26.4	28.9	80.1	41.6	36.5	87.0
Trade							
1971	497,560	65,210	51,695	104,200	147,270	885	905
1981	730,210	85,215	74,715	198,130	236,560	1,710	2,095
Percentage change	46.8	30.7	44.5	90.1	60.6	93.2	131.5
Finance, insurance and real estate							
1971	155,510	15,810	10,595	25,265	41,730	185	110
1981	254,945	24,815	19,105	64,570	75,635	495	690
Percentage change	63.9	57.0	80.3	155.6	81.2	167.6	527.3
Community, business and personal service industries							
1971	787,255	94,520	81,675	168,485	225,605	1,810	2,270
1981	1,256,660	140,145	118,425	329,985	408,415	3,100	4,725
Percentage change	59.6	48.3	45.0	95.9	81.0	71.3	108.1
Public administration and defence							
1971	247,455	34,010	26,430	54,135	57,065	1,035	2,475
1981	304,290	42,575	34,845	85,990	96,005	2,555	4,970
Percentage change	23.0	25.2	31.8	58.8	68.2	146.9	100.8
Industry unspecified and undefined							
1971	239,095	29,155	25,870	51,230	71,660	1,095	1,635
1981	137,045	14,870	14,190	36,640	52,595	955	825
Percentage change	-42.7	-49.0	-45.1	-28.5	-26.6	-12.8	-49.5

¹ Excludes unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1970 or January 1, 1980, as applicable. The 1981 labour force and industry divisions have been defined to be as comparable as feasible with 1971. Data will therefore differ slightly with those defined on a 1981 basis.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Occupation — Advance Information

Canada's experienced labour force grew 39.2% between 1971 and 1981. Newfoundland, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories all bettered this average at over 50% growth, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the smallest increases (around 22%).

The occupational composition of Canada's labour force also reflects sweeping changes characterized by increased specialization in both the scientific and administrative fields. A comparison of the 1981 Census data with those of 1971 points up the rapid growth of four occupation Major Groups. First, the Managerial and Administrative group increased 118%. It is interesting to note that this growth was dominated by specialized administrators (in finance, purchasing, personnel, etc.). Between 1971 and 1981, several managerial components expanded and became increasingly specialized. Second, the number of occupations in the Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics Major Group rose 72%, due mainly to a substantial influx of engineers and systems analysts. One noteworthy fact: the largest gains were recorded in the energy and computer related fields. Third, the Social Sciences and Related Fields Major Group was the biggest gainer over this period (up 138%). Impressively large and widespread increases were recorded in Social Sciences, Social Work, Law and Jurisprudence, and Library, Museum and Archival Sciences. Finally, Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related Occupations saw their number rise 105%, an increase reflected at both the component and geographic levels.

In contrast to the impressive performance of the above-mentioned groups, some have accounted for only a small proportion of the new recruits since 1971. Not surprisingly, the Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Major Group showed a slight decrease, due mainly to the performance of the Prairie provinces. Forestry and Logging, Mining and Quarrying Including Oil and Gas Field, Machining and Related Occupations and Materials Handling and Related Occupations are Major Groups whose numbers have increased so insignificantly as to reduce their share of Canada's total labour force. Occupations in clerical, sales and services have increased at the same rate as the labour force and remain the largest groups in absolute terms.

The distributions of occupations within each province reflect the major trends at the national level, except in Alberta, where most occupations are enjoying marked growth.

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories
1971 and 1981

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.
All occupations						
1971	8,626,925	147,990	42,995	286,445	223,525	2,169,150
1981	12,005,320	222,470	56,555	378,430	298,010	2,986,535
Percentage change	39.2	50.3	31.6	32.1	33.3	37.7
Managerial, administrative and related occupations						
1971	372,240	5,095	1,205	9,645	7,050	103,125
1981	814,035	11,050	2,905	20,900	16,595	199,465
Percentage change	118.7	116.9	141.1	116.7	135.4	93.4
Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics						
1971	234,130	3,035	635	6,410	4,560	54,145
1981	402,965	4,795	1,140	10,220	6,725	92,085
Percentage change	72.1	58.0	79.5	59.4	47.5	70.1
Occupations in social sciences and related fields						
1971	79,055	740	280	2,345	1,650	20,695
1981	188,610	2,345	840	5,485	4,125	45,160
Percentage change	X 138.6	216.9	200.0	133.9	150.0	118.2
Occupations in religion						
1971	23,595	620	225	1,105	1,060	7,110
1981	32,275	855	255	1,025	1,150	11,170
Percentage change	36.8	37.9	13.3	-7.2	8.5	57.1
Teaching and related occupations						
1971	349,295	6,950	1,930	12,670	9,905	97,530
1981	489,170	11,435	2,185	17,030	12,305	137,380
Percentage change	40.1	64.5	13.2	34.4	24.2	40.9
Occupations in medicine and health						
1971	326,555	5,755	1,810	11,640	8,395	81,040
1981	519,180	9,695	2,720	18,960	12,390	139,840
Percentage change	59.0	68.5	50.3	62.9	47.6	72.6
Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations						
1971	80,480	785	285	2,020	1,310	22,805
1981	165,465	1,370	680	4,065	2,740	48,825
Percentage change	105.6	74.5	138.6	101.2	109.2	114.1
Clerical and related occupations						
1971	1,373,565	16,905	4,220	38,050	29,785	346,390
1981	2,190,580	32,115	7,330	60,310	48,095	550,890
Percentage change	59.5	90.0	73.7	58.5	61.5	59.0
Sales occupations						
1971	815,740	13,480	3,425	27,605	21,020	197,075
1981	1,146,255	19,280	4,575	37,535	27,270	279,365
Percentage change	40.5	43.0	33.6	36.0	29.7	41.8
Service occupations						
1971	969,920	16,245	5,710	44,860	29,535	226,305
1981	1,431,050	24,380	7,570	54,160	40,010	348,445
Percentage change	47.5	50.1	32.6	20.7	35.5	54.0
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations						
1971	512,150	1,555	6,105	8,505	7,710	77,900
1981	508,695	1,915	5,645	9,570	7,615	79,595
Percentage change	-0.7	23.1	-7.5	12.5	-1.2	2.2
Fishing, hunting, trapping and related occupations						
1971	27,180	7,260	2,200	6,560	2,600	1,940
1981	39,820	12,025	2,975	8,765	3,555	3,520
Percentage change	46.5	65.6	35.2	33.6	36.7	81.4

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.
Forestry and logging occupations						
1971	67,260	2,275	125	3,035	6,520	20,040
1981	81,535	3,740	260	4,470	8,395	21,810
Percentage change	21.2	64.4	108.0	47.3	28.8	8.8
Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations						
1971	59,160	2,130	55	3,520	1,515	11,725
1981	75,265	2,275	70	3,485	2,060	12,270
Percentage change	27.2	6.8	27.3	-1.0	36.0	4.7
Processing occupations						
1971	334,740	9,400	2,360	12,995	13,890	97,020
1981	471,995	21,170	3,325	18,295	19,840	143,135
Percentage change	✓ 41.0	125.2	40.9	40.8	42.8	47.5
Machining and related occupations						
1971	240,935	1,995	325	5,455	4,190	58,040
1981	307,070	2,585	540	6,065	5,460	73,980
Percentage change	✓ 27.5	29.6	66.2	11.2	30.3	27.5
Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations						
1971	634,350	6,395	1,275	14,900	11,695	195,030
1981	930,315	9,475	2,175	22,255	16,775	285,525
Percentage change	46.7	48.2	70.6	49.4	43.4	46.4
Construction trades occupations						
1971	568,565	15,040	3,245	25,645	19,650	126,485
1981	769,630	19,770	4,590	28,160	24,510	160,340
Percentage change	35.4	31.5	41.5	9.8	24.7	26.8
Transport equipment operating occupations						
1971	338,430	9,440	1,810	14,255	10,810	85,805
1981	457,335	10,720	2,620	16,080	12,680	116,875
Percentage change	35.1	13.6	44.8	12.8	17.3	36.2
Materials handling and related occupations, n.e.c.						
1971	205,835	4,235	690	7,225	6,825	39,250
1981	243,140	4,445	845	7,860	6,575	51,075
Percentage change	18.1	5.0	22.5	8.8	3.7	30.1
Other crafts and equipment operating occupations						
1971	108,840	2,165	295	3,420	2,700	28,275
1981	143,485	2,500	420	4,225	2,875	39,310
Percentage change	31.8	15.5	42.4	23.5	6.5	39.0
Occupations not elsewhere classified						
1971	167,630	1,985	690	2,795	2,330	49,840
1981	178,760	5,290	1,055	7,140	5,630	25,505
Percentage change	6.16	166.5	52.9	155.5	141.6	-48.8
Occupations not stated						
1971	737,270	14,500	4,085	21,785	18,815	221,580
1981	418,690	9,255	1,835	12,370	10,635	120,970
Percentage change	-43.2	36.2	-55.1	-43.2	-43.5	-45.4

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
All occupations							
1971	3,354,360	413,915	371,070	688,285	910,085	8,150	10,950
1981	4,472,825	504,100	455,455	1,205,640	1,392,890	13,140	19,270
Percentage change	33.3	21.8	22.7	75.2	53.1	61.2	76.0
Managerial, administrative and related occupations							
1971	157,065	16,750	11,885	27,120	32,570	290	440
1981	321,760	32,005	26,920	91,670	87,800	1,110	1,855
Percentage change	104.9	91.1	126.5	238.0	169.6	282.8	321.6
Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics							
1971	104,950	9,870	5,980	20,305	23,615	285	355
1981	165,110	13,980	9,795	54,760	43,155	545	655
Percentage change	57.3	41.6	63.8	169.7	82.7	91.2	84.5
Occupations in social sciences and related fields							
1971	32,785	3,775	2,485	5,900	8,220	65	110
1981	73,930	9,000	7,015	17,855	22,115	310	430
Percentage change	125.5	138.4	182.3	202.6	169.0	376.9	290.9
Occupations in religion							
1971	7,240	1,195	1,520	1,685	1,750	20	65
1981	9,390	1,355	1,610	2,640	2,675	50	100
Percentage change	29.7	13.4	5.9	56.7	52.9	150.0	53.9
Teaching and related occupations							
1971	128,505	16,065	14,970	28,225	31,725	265	550
1981	172,535	20,450	18,315	43,395	52,555	475	1,105
Percentage change	34.3	27.3	22.3	53.8	65.7	79.3	100.9
Occupations in medicine and health							
1971	124,360	16,860	14,435	27,720	34,035	190	315
1981	182,290	25,180	20,955	45,275	60,975	345	555
Percentage change	46.6	49.4	45.2	63.3	79.2	81.6	76.2
Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations							
1971	34,100	3,410	2,150	5,040	8,390	70	110
1981	67,300	5,775	3,915	12,925	17,320	170	385
Percentage change	97.4	69.4	82.1	156.5	106.4	142.9	250.0
Clerical and related occupations							
1971	590,270	63,590	39,975	100,310	141,740	1,100	1,235
1981	865,415	88,425	65,270	216,875	250,330	2,305	3,225
Percentage change	46.6	39.1	63.3	116.2	76.6	109.6	161.1
Sales occupations							
1971	320,495	37,575	31,865	66,110	96,100	525	470
1981	428,510	47,000	41,410	119,010	140,525	880	905
Percentage change	33.7	25.1	30.0	80.0	46.2	67.6	92.6
Service occupations							
1971	355,935	48,535	40,040	80,575	119,430	1,165	1,580
1981	517,025	63,540	53,125	133,310	184,920	1,765	2,805
Percentage change	45.3	30.9	32.7	65.5	54.8	51.5	77.5
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations							
1971	142,785	48,800	101,660	89,320	27,750	35	25
1981	156,020	42,640	86,050	83,965	35,535	100	55
Percentage change	9.3	-12.6	-15.4	-6.0	28.1	185.7	120.0
Fishing, hunting, trapping and related occupations							
1971	1,185	315	260	230	4,240	20	365
1981	1,395	1,040	205	210	5,885	25	215
Percentage change	17.7	230.2	-21.2	-8.7	38.8	-25.0	-41.1

Labour Force 15 Years and Over¹ by Occupation Major Group (Number and Percentage Change), Canada, Provinces and Territories (continued)

1971 and 1981

	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Forestry and logging occupations							
1971	11,655	975	1,085	2,135	19,250	75	95
1981	12,515	1,430	1,225	3,120	24,395	80	95
Percentage change	7.4	46.7	12.9	46.1	26.7	6.7	—
Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations							
1971	19,735	3,410	3,185	7,375	5,730	355	420
1981	18,770	3,085	5,090	18,875	8,130	495	660
Percentage change	-4.9	-9.5	59.8	155.9	41.9	39.4	57.1
Processing occupations							
1971	123,185	10,080	5,990	15,180	44,330	145	170
1981	163,620	13,035	7,105	23,420	58,660	155	230
Percentage change	32.8	29.3	18.6	54.3	32.3	6.9	35.3
Machining and related occupations							
1971	127,555	8,410	3,630	11,605	19,480	85	160
1981	147,160	11,385	5,845	26,305	27,450	135	145
Percentage change	15.4	35.4	61.0	126.7	40.9	58.8	-9.4
Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations							
1971	278,245	28,015	13,590	31,265	52,855	585	500
1981	390,630	37,635	20,295	60,870	82,985	725	975
Percentage change	40.4	34.3	49.3	94.7	57.0	23.9	95.0
Construction trades occupations							
1971	208,680	27,325	20,330	51,715	68,850	785	810
1981	244,820	29,370	33,940	114,270	106,900	1,235	1,725
Percentage change	17.3	7.5	67.0	121.0	55.3	57.3	113.0
Transport equipment operating occupations							
1971	120,645	16,075	12,505	26,295	39,715	555	525
1981	151,955	20,130	15,835	51,005	57,655	705	1,070
Percentage change	26.0	25.2	26.6	94.0	45.2	27.0	103.8
Materials handling and related occupations, n.e.c.							
1971	84,050	8,830	7,030	14,910	32,355	175	265
1981	102,575	8,355	6,460	18,955	35,375	215	400
Percentage change	22.0	-5.4	-8.1	27.1	9.3	22.9	50.9
Other crafts and equipment operating occupations							
1971	46,125	4,890	3,345	7,040	10,195	135	255
1981	57,730	5,760	4,030	12,550	13,650	140	300
Percentage change	25.2	17.8	20.5	78.3	33.9	3.7	17.7
Occupations not elsewhere classified							
1971	76,165	7,450	4,950	11,925	9,170	70	265
1981	80,365	8,390	6,840	18,170	19,650	225	490
Percentage change	5.5	12.6	38.2	52.4	114.3	221.4	84.9
Occupations not stated							
1971	258,650	31,720	28,210	56,305	78,595	1,165	1,860
1981	142,010	15,130	14,205	36,225	54,250	940	870
Percentage change	-45.1	-52.3	-49.7	-35.7	-31.0	-19.3	-53.2

¹ Excludes unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1970 or January 1, 1980, as applicable.

"Labour force and occupation" of 1981 have been defined in terms of 1971 to be as comparable as possible. The data will differ slightly from those defined on 1981 base.

Population 15 Years and Over Showing Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 — Advance Information

The data from the 1981 Census concerning the number of weeks worked in 1980 show that the majority of the non-inmate population 15 years of age or older who worked in 1980 did this work full-time. At the Canada level, approximately 10,191,000 persons or 80.8% worked full-time, while 2,418,000 persons or 19.2% worked part-time. The proportion of persons working full-time varied between provinces. Those in which the proportion working full-time was the highest were the Yukon (85.4%), Quebec (84.0%), Newfoundland (83.1%), Northwest Territories (82.6%) and Alberta (80.8%). Those in which the proportion was the lowest were Saskatchewan (77.2%), Prince Edward Island (78.2%) and British Columbia (78.1%).

At the Canada level, the data indicate that part-time work was most prevalent among persons who worked less than 14 weeks. The amount of part-time work decreased as the number of weeks worked increased. Approximately 45.7% of the non-inmate population 15 years of age and over who worked 1 to 13 weeks, worked part-time in 1980. Conversely, only 9.7% of the population 15 years of age or over who worked 49-52 weeks did this work on a part-time basis. It is possible that some persons working lower numbers of weeks may have indicated the weeks as part-time thus increasing the proportion shown as part-time in the 1 to 13 weeks and 14 to 26 weeks categories. Thus, there may be some overstatement of part-time work.

It should be noted that the data on the number of weeks worked for the categories 40 to 48 weeks and 49 to 52 weeks should be used with caution. It appears that some respondents had a tendency to not include their weeks of paid leave for vacation or other reasons in their total number of weeks worked, although instructed to do so. The 49 to 52 weeks category may therefore be underestimated.

Of the non-inmate population 15 years of age and over in Canada who worked in 1980, the majority (69.4%) did so for at least 40 weeks, and 61.2% worked full-time for 40 or more weeks. Only 21.8% worked between 1 and 26 weeks. Among the provinces, those in which the proportion of the population 15 years of age and over who worked 40 weeks or more was the highest were Ontario (72.1%), Manitoba (70.2%) and Alberta (69.8%). Those with the lowest proportions were Newfoundland (52.3%), Prince Edward Island (55.5%), Northwest Territories (57.8%) and New Brunswick (59.6%). The provinces with the highest proportion of persons working less than 26 weeks were Newfoundland (36.7%), Prince Edward Island (34.4%), Northwest Territories (32.7%) and New Brunswick (30.7%). Those with the smallest proportions working 26 weeks or less were Ontario (19.7%), Alberta (20.7%) and Manitoba (21.5%).

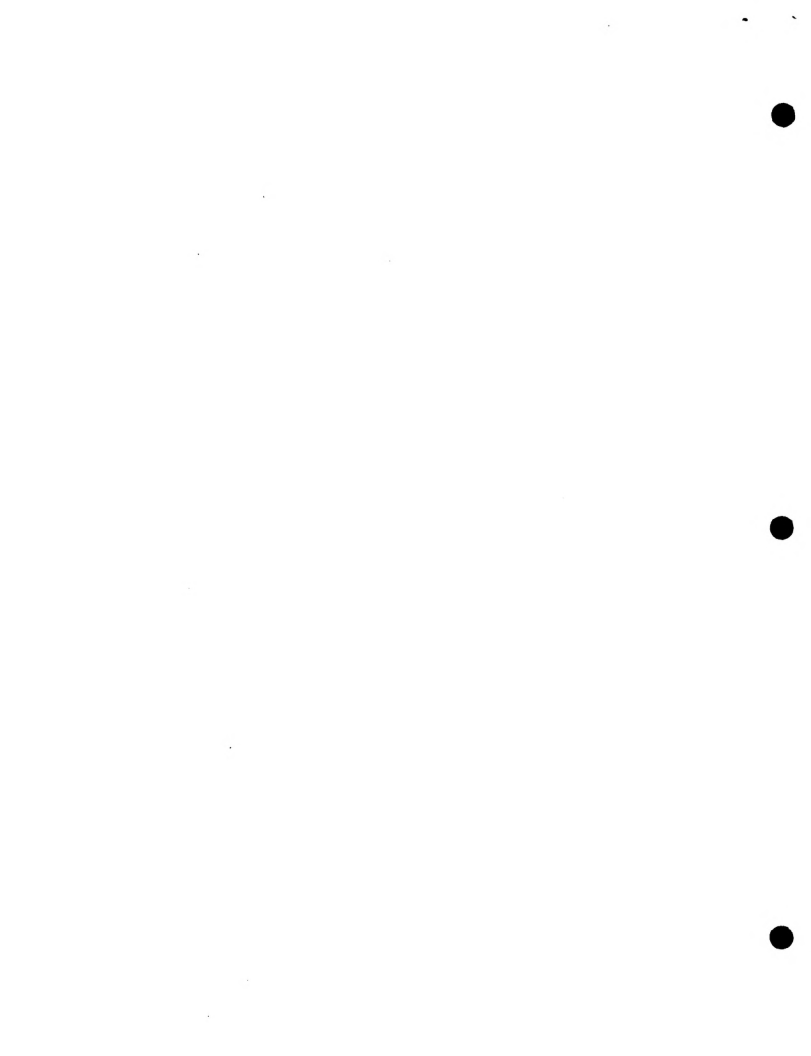
These data are also provided for the largest census division and census subdivision within each province.

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981

	Population 15 Years and Over	Did Not Work in 1980	Worked in 1980		
			Total		
			Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	18,609,290	6,000,095	12,609,195	10,191,260	2,417,930
Newfoundland	396,480	159,045	237,440	197,305	40,135
Division No. 1	171,595	64,045	107,550	89,115	18,430
St. John's (Division No. 1)	63,540	22,310	41,235	33,970	7,260
Prince Edward Island	90,825	31,040	59,785	46,730	13,055
Queens County	45,065	14,380	30,685	23,945	6,745
Charlottetown (Queens County)	12,525	4,880	7,650	5,760	1,885
Nova Scotia	641,495	241,155	400,340	318,865	81,475
Halifax County	221,865	67,400	154,465	125,145	29,315
Halifax (Halifax County)	94,705	28,170	66,535	53,540	12,990
New Brunswick	515,945	199,065	316,875	253,810	63,270
Westmorland County	82,370	31,180	51,190	40,425	10,770
Saint John (Saint John County)	61,840	22,545	39,300	30,995	8,300
Quebec	4,975,825	1,857,750	3,118,075	2,618,320	499,750
Île-de-Montréal	1,440,085	506,485	933,600	789,120	144,480
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	820,875	304,020	516,850	438,315	78,535
Ontario	6,649,720	1,973,090	4,676,635	3,754,425	922,210
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	1,724,920	459,165	1,265,755	1,054,090	211,665
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	496,505	137,635	358,865	302,650	56,220
Manitoba	775,940	241,540	534,400	420,145	114,255
Division No. 11	442,005	124,075	317,920	253,215	64,705
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	442,005	124,080	317,920	253,215	64,705
Saskatchewan	718,040	238,010	480,030	371,985	110,040
Division No. 6	150,600	41,325	109,280	85,960	23,320
Regina (Division No. 6)	122,500	31,495	91,005	72,170	18,835
Alberta	1,672,820	398,750	1,273,875	1,029,405	244,470
Division No. 11	577,570	127,520	450,050	367,570	82,480
Calgary (Division No. 6)	460,360	92,525	367,840	303,260	64,575
British Columbia	2,125,735	652,270	1,473,460	1,150,120	323,340
Greater Vancouver Regional District	937,450	271,005	666,450	528,355	138,095
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	348,635	107,465	241,170	194,125	47,050
Yukon	16,985	2,910	14,080	12,030	2,055
Yukon (Census Division)	16,985	2,910	14,080	12,030	2,055
Whitehorse	11,025	1,620	9,405	8,045	1,360
Northwest Territories	29,665	7,470	22,195	18,325	3,870
Fort Smith Region	15,565	3,170	12,395	10,485	1,910
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	6,895	815	6,080	5,210	875

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	1-13 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,272,200	690,985	581,220
Newfoundland	38,910	24,975	13,940
Division No. 1	16,285	10,395	5,885
St. John's (Division No. 1)	4,885	2,865	2,015
Prince Edward Island	8,740	4,920	3,825
Queens County	4,075	2,275	1,800
Charlottetown (Queens County)	985	575	390
Nova Scotia	46,720	25,800	22,920
Halifax County	14,360	7,505	6,860
Halifax (Halifax County)	5,810	2,970	2,840
New Brunswick	46,845	27,225	19,415
Westmorland County	6,445	3,565	2,880
Saint John (Saint John County)	4,195	2,125	2,070
Quebec	306,605	192,855	113,750
Île-de-Montréal	83,295	53,330	29,965
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	46,720	30,880	15,840
Ontario	441,530	229,490	212,040
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	103,670	58,605	45,070
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	28,810	17,375	11,440
Manitoba	53,655	26,680	26,970
Division No. 11	28,710	14,440	14,280
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	28,710	14,435	14,275
Saskatchewan	53,550	24,020	29,535
Division No. 6	10,295	4,630	5,660
Regina (Division No. 6)	8,050	3,715	4,340
Alberta	116,680	58,475	58,200
Division No. 11	38,135	19,290	18,840
Calgary (Division No. 6)	31,280	16,345	14,935
British Columbia	151,485	72,955	78,530
Greater Vancouver Regional District	59,330	29,135	30,190
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	21,925	12,470	9,460
Yukon	1,650	1,030	620
Yukon (Census Division)	1,650	1,030	620
Whitehorse	925	535	390
Northwest Territories	4,040	2,565	1,475
Fort Smith Region	1,750	1,100	645
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	635	360	275



Non-inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	14-26 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,479,215	971,575	507,645
Newfoundland	48,180	37,220	10,940
Division No. 1	19,280	14,390	4,885
St. John's (Division No. 1)	5,235	3,690	1,545
Prince Edward Island	11,665	6,605	3,260
Queens County	5,130	3,500	1,625
Charlottetown (Queens County)	1,395	875	525
Nova Scotia	58,435	37,520	18,920
Halifax County	17,715	11,405	6,310
Halifax (Halifax County)	7,820	5,130	2,690
New Brunswick	50,680	35,380	15,300
Westmorland County	7,600	4,960	2,640
Saint John (Saint John County)	4,535	2,965	1,575
Quebec	378,345	287,685	110,685
Île-de-Montréal	100,095	70,025	30,070
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	60,015	43,425	16,585
Ontario	482,815	301,765	181,055
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	119,315	78,610	40,705
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	35,415	24,805	10,605
Manitoba	61,325	37,535	23,790
Division No. 11	34,920	21,470	13,445
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	34,915	21,470	13,450
Saskatchewan	58,335	35,400	22,935
Division No. 6	12,505	7,505	5,000
Regina (Division No. 6)	10,310	6,135	4,170
Alberta	146,080	94,600	51,480
Division No. 11	50,535	33,330	17,205
Calgary (Division No. 6)	42,020	28,380	13,640
British Columbia	179,785	111,770	68,015
Greater Vancouver Regional District	75,410	47,465	27,945
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	29,545	19,740	9,795
Yukon	2,175	1,750	430
Yukon (Census Division)	2,175	1,750	430
Whitehorse	1,305	1,045	260
Northwest Territories	3,210	2,360	655
Fort Smith Region	1,705	1,240	460
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	725	485	230

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	27-39 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,107,905	807,445	300,460
Newfoundland	26,250	21,580	4,870
Division No. 1	10,745	8,640	2,110
St. John's (Division No. 1)	3,665	2,725	945
Prince Edward Island	6,000	4,640	1,360
Queens County	2,600	1,975	625
Charlottetown (Queens County)	625	455	165
Nova Scotia	39,220	29,030	10,190
Halifax County	12,910	9,290	3,615
Halifax (Halifax County)	5,720	4,150	1,570
New Brunswick	30,805	23,425	7,385
Westmorland County	4,850	3,465	1,385
Saint John (Saint John County)	3,265	2,335	935
Quebec	271,785	205,580	66,200
Île-de-Montréal	75,620	55,930	19,690
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	45,645	34,260	11,390
Ontario	379,980	267,485	112,490
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	99,005	72,130	26,875
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	30,905	23,235	7,675
Manitoba	43,970	30,520	13,445
Division No. 11	25,800	17,815	7,985
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	25,795	17,810	7,990
Saskatchewan	43,585	30,880	12,705
Division No. 6	9,290	6,385	2,905
Regina (Division No. 6)	7,825	5,370	2,455
Alberta	121,610	91,090	30,525
Division No. 11	42,940	32,585	10,355
Calgary (Division No. 6)	35,985	27,420	8,565
British Columbia	141,005	100,155	40,845
Greater Vancouver Regional District	57,625	40,285	17,340
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	22,785	16,560	6,225
Yukon	1,580	1,335	240
Yukon (Census Division)	1,580	1,335	240
Whitehorse	1,010	845	170
Northwest Territories	2,115	1,720	390
Fort Smith Region	1,245	1,035	205
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	540	450	95

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981
(continued)

	Worked in 1980		
	40-48 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	1,749,445	1,400,920	348,525
Newfoundland	23,550	20,125	3,425
Division No. 1	9,425	7,915	1,510
St. John's (Division No. 1)	3,960	3,170	790
Prince Edward Island	5,885	4,845	1,220
Queens County	3,030	2,355	675
Charlottetown (Queens County)	815	580	240
Nova Scotia	45,945	38,370	9,580
Halifax County	17,610	13,550	4,060
Halifax (Halifax County)	8,320	6,180	2,140
New Brunswick	34,115	27,475	6,835
Westmorland County	5,435	4,220	1,215
Saint John (Saint John County)	4,650	3,490	1,160
Quebec	431,790	361,625	70,165
Île-de-Montréal	136,455	113,310	23,150
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	79,380	66,525	12,855
Ontario	618,640	483,225	135,420
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	176,855	141,870	34,985
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	54,345	44,650	9,690
Manitoba	69,130	52,395	16,735
Division No. 11	43,450	33,030	10,415
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	43,450	33,030	10,415
Saskatchewan	61,980	47,680	14,300
Division No. 6	14,240	10,910	3,330
Regina (Division No. 6)	12,075	9,360	2,715
Alberta	206,290	168,180	38,110
Division No. 11	74,495	60,920	13,575
Calgary (Division No. 6)	62,385	51,235	11,150
British Columbia	246,845	194,600	52,250
Greater Vancouver Regional District	109,720	85,665	24,060
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	41,175	32,740	8,435
Yukon	2,285	1,980	305
Yukon (Census Division)	2,285	1,980	305
Whitehorse	1,625	1,405	215
Northwest Territories	3,005	2,530	380
Fort Smith Region	1,860	1,635	225
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	985	865	125

Non-Inmate Population 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 1980 by Number of Weeks Worked in 1980 and Whether These Weeks Were Mostly Full-time/Part-time for Canada, Provinces and Territories and the Largest Census Division and Census Subdivision Within Each Province and Territory, 1981 (concluded)

	Worked in 1980		
	49-52 Weeks		
	Total	Mostly Full-time	Mostly Part-time
Canada	7,000,430	6,320,340	680,090
Newfoundland	100,575	93,415	7,160
Division No. 1	51,825	47,785	4,040
St. John's (Division No. 1)	23,475	21,515	1,965
Prince Edward Island	27,315	23,925	3,395
Queens County	15,860	13,845	2,020
Charlottetown (Queens County)	3,825	3,255	570
Nova Scotia	210,015	190,145	19,870
Halifax County	91,865	83,400	8,470
Halifax (Halifax County)	38,865	35,115	3,750
New Brunswick	154,630	140,100	14,535
Westmorland County	25,855	24,210	2,655
Saint John (Saint John County)	22,645	20,080	2,570
Quebec	1,729,545	1,590,560	138,970
Île-de-Montréal	538,135	496,525	41,610
Montréal (Île-de-Montréal)	285,095	263,230	21,870
Ontario	2,753,675	2,472,470	281,205
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	766,910	702,870	64,035
Toronto (Toronto Metropolitan Municipality)	209,390	192,585	16,810
Manitoba	306,325	273,015	33,310
Division No. 11	185,045	166,465	18,580
Winnipeg (Division No. 11)	185,045	166,465	18,580
Saskatchewan	264,585	234,010	30,575
Division No. 6	62,950	56,525	6,420
Regina (Division No. 6)	52,750	47,590	5,155
Alberta	683,215	617,060	66,155
Division No. 11	243,945	221,450	22,495
Calgary (Division No. 6)	196,165	179,885	16,280
British Columbia	754,340	670,640	83,695
Greater Vancouver Regional District	364,365	325,805	38,560
Vancouver (Greater Vancouver Regional District)	125,750	112,615	13,135
Yukon	6,390	5,930	455
Yukon (Census Division)	6,390	5,930	455
Whitehorse	4,540	4,225	320
Northwest Territories	9,825	9,050	770
Fort Smith Region	5,840	5,465	375
Yellowknife (Fort Smith Region)	3,195	3,045	150

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